THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,441—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart [illegible] Whisky"—Scotch ..
"Napier Johnstone"—square Bottle ..
"Glentromie"... ..
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ..
Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label and capsule of all [illegible].

BRANCH OF THE [ROY]AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ...	19th Oct
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews ..	16th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell.........	23rd ,,
* HYDASPES	2984	500	S. B[illegible]	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	[illegible]	700	R. F. Bristow ...	14th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie..	11th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR .	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	......20th Oct.	1?th Dec. 1888
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	......10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 27th October, 1888.
STURA...	..	..	,, 17th Nov. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
AMPHITRITE.	..L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	9th Nov.
ELEKTRA.........	P. Mersa........	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE......	F. Egger.......	3,500	550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA............	Wm Russell.....	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA........	R. Garrick ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL..	W. Boulton.....	4,100	500	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
ASTON HALL......	J. A. Hill..........	3,600	400	22nd Oct.
WORSLEY HALL.	J. Verrill.........	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a. m., on 21st October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahr in, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY 18th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE.
CRESOLE

IS the Antidote for this pest.

A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.

If the Verandahs and surroundings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being

A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.
In bottles
As. 6, 12, and Re 1-2 each. In 1 gallon tins, Rs. 4 ; and 5 gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
Only procurable at

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ....Rs. 29 0

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen......Rs. 33 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen 37 0

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ....Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.
11	4	6	4	.....ST. JULIEN MEDOC..... Light with good flavour	11	4	6	4
11		6	4	..........BORDEAUX .... A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11	4	6	4
14	0	7	12	........PETIT MEDOC.......... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14	0	7	1
17	8	10	8	....SUPERIOR MEDOC...... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17	8	10	8
3	0	12	8	..CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full; and fine flavour.	23	0	12	8
28	0	15	8	.......CHATEAU LAROSE ... Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28	0	15	8
35	0	18	8	...CHATEAU MARGAUX... Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35	0	18	8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY LD.,
SODAWATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JAVAS, No. 1...........................per box Rs. 3 8
Do. No. 2.............................. ,, ,, 3 0
HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies...........Rs. 2 0
DAWSON'S Muster do. .... ,, 1 12
NOBLES Muster, Trichinopolies ....Rs. 1 12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD.
ROENISCH.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

LUSTRA PAINTING.

Complete Sets, Rs 17-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DESSERT PLATES.

Minton's
Choice Designs, Flowers or Fruits, accurately drawn and naturally coloured.
Per dozen, Rs. 20.
Single Plates Supplied, each, Rs. 2.
THE NEW TRIPARTITE PLATE
for
CHEESE, BREAD, BUTTER, &c.
Plain White, Rs. 6-8. Coloured, Rs. 7-8.
THE NEW DUMB-WAITER
for the Table.
Revolving Stand, all China.
Four Divisions for Vegetables, &c., and Central Space for Cruet.
Rs. 27-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong.............	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.

Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.

We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Self-measurement Forms forwarded on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BREECHES, AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1810

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boilers Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
(OWNER LEAVING INDIA.)

D-B. C-F. 12-BORE RIFLE by LANG, with case, &c., complete, Henry Rifling .... Rs. 300
D-B. C-F. 577 EXPRESS by GYE and MONCRIEFF with case, &c., complete .... „ 450

Apply to
W. B. MULOCK, C.S., Poona.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1888, for the Supply of Fittings and Service Pipes required for Water Works Purposes.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 17th Oct., 1888.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly-Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, as under :—

1. Landscape on the Perrar River (Travancore); Portrait of an Indian Prince; *Caryota urens* (Sago Tree).
2. Landscape near Masulipatam; Washerman; *Allamanda Aubletii.*
3. Native State-Carriage; *Sac olab um guttal.*
4. Portrait of a Rajpoot; Kappra Wallah; *Cocos nucifera.*
5. Landscape in Masulipatam; *Plumbago rosea* (Rose-coloured Leadwort).
6. Portrait of a Hindu-Maharajah (a spiritual leader); *Punica grantum* (Pomegranate Tree).

WARDEN & Co., Agents,
Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,200,000
PAID-UP............£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large..................	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo..................	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream........	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure........			„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	„

NOTICES.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter-General's Department, a Few Spare Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the official year 1887-88.

Price, per copy, Rs. 3-4-0.

A. C. TREVOR,
Ag. Comr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th October, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to MAHALUXMI (old) BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be SEALED will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, FRIDAY, the 19th Oct., 1888, accompanied by Rs. 500 Earnest Money.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Middle Colaba, 6th Oct. 1888.

TO TIMBER AND FIREWOOD MERCHANTS.
RAJPIPLA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for the SUPPLY of TIMBER, BAMBOOS, and FIREWOOD to the value of several lakhs of rupees during the approaching season. The material will be delivered at depots situated either on the Nerbudda or within short distance by easy cart-tracks of the B. B. and C. I. at Ankleshwar.

For further information apply to the Forest Officer, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator of the Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 11th Oct., 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot, annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS, SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE......	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's..................	Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL............		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots....................................	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA:

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2¼ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 330.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

---

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................£[illegible]
„ 1875.................£[illegible]
„ 1886.................£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,267,000

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............£2,196,972 15 8 | 1881............£4,673,[illegible] 5 1
1876............£3,494,950 1 4 | 1886............£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 3,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.
Band, St. Mary's College, Victoria Gardens, 5 p. m.
Band, St. Peter's Bandora Hill, 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Canara (s), from Calcutta ; Coconada (s), Marmagoa ; Kt. Errant (s), Cardiff ; and Heathfield (s), Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Methley Hall (s), for Antwerp ; and Hindoo (s), Mandvie and Porebunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Heathfield entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Elton left it on the 16th.

VICTORIA DOCK—The s.s. Khiva and Bisagno entered the dock on the 16th, and the s.s. Methley Hall left it yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 6th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 9,503 in receipts.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending 13th inst. shows a decrease, total earnings of Rs. 16, 169.

BURGLARY IN ERSKINE ROAD.—The house of Mowjee Kanoo, a dealer in leather, in Erskine Road, was broken into on Monday night last, and gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 586, and Rs. 17 in cash, were stolen.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jewabai, woman, living in Dongri Street, reported to the police that during her absence on Tuesday, her room was entered, and silk apparel worth Rs. 94, were stolen.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Khoja Veerva, a Marwarree, reported to the police that on Sunday last he dropped a packet of currency notes consisting of two notes for Rs. 100 each, two for Rs. 20 each, and sixteen for Rs. 10 each, somewhere about Sheik Memon and Wittulwady Streets.

A BREACH OF THE BLASTING LICENSE.—Wittul Ramchundra, a quarry contractor, was yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing a breach of the fifth condition of his blasting license, by not taking the necessary precautions while blasting operations were being carried out in his quarry at Parel, on Tuesday last. The accused, on admitting the complaint, was fined Rs. 15.

THE FIRST PARSEE ENGINE-DRIVER IN INDIA.—A meeting of the Parsee employés of the G. I. P. Railway will be held at Cama Baug to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Furdoonji Bomonjee will be presented with an address and a keep-sake in token of the respect and esteem in which he is held as the first Parsee engine-driver in India. A photograph will be taken of the assembly at the presentation.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rajanna Nursoo, a bricklayer, aged 35 years. On Monday night he was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state suffering from the effects of drink where he died. A verdict of death caused by apoplexy due to excessive drinking, was returned.

ST. THEREZA'S CHAPEL, GIRGAUM.—The titular feast of St. Thereza's Chapel, at Girgaum, will be celebrated on Sunday, the 21st inst. On Friday there will be general communion, at 6 a.m., on Saturday solemn vespers at 6-30 p.m., precisely. On the feast day low masses at 6 and 8 a.m. High Mass, with sermon in English, followed by Benediction at 10 a.m. The Mass chosen for the occasion is Haydn's No. 3 Imperial. Both vespers and Mass will be sung by St. Thereza's choir to the accompaniment of a full orchestra.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Mustansha's Tank, at Nagapada, touching the death of Shaik Abdool Razak Oosman, a fitter, aged 25 years, who was ailing for the past three months. On Monday morning he was missed from his house at Nagpada, and on a search being made for him, his body was found floating in the tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of St. Mary's College, at 5 o'clock this evening.

March	Tesin	Nuroth.
Selection	Alesandro Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	Autrefois	E. Waldteufel.
German Song	Bugle Solo	Reisiger.
Redowa	La Superbe	Deppe.
Rink Galop		Ch. d'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's band, on Bandora Hill, near the Sanitarium, at 8 o'clock this evening.

March	National Unity	E. Newton.
Valse	Night and Morn	P. Bucalossi.
Quadrille	Leader	H. Siewert.
Song	Last Chord	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Blondinette	W. V. Schole.
Polka	Le Premier Pass	C. Coote.
Galop	Von Hauszou Hous	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Tookaram Shivajee, a cart-driver, aged 16 years. On Tuesday, while driving his cart, laden with bags of wheat, along Dhurriastan Road, he accidently overbalanced and fell off his seat, one of the wheels of the cart passing over his body. He died while being conveyed to the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST FITTER.—Frederick McKenzie, a European fitter, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two brass rings, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Mahomed Mulloo, a merchant, living at Mazagon. The accused was engaged by the complainant as a fitter, and was employed by him in breaking the steam-tug Howra, at Mazagon. On Monday evening, while leaving his work, there was discovered concealed on his person the brass caps and rings, the property of the complainant. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Wagoo Nagoo, aged 25 years. The body of the deceased was found floating in the sea off the Carnac Bunder. Deceased and his nephew, aged about 14 years, it appears, left Chundunwady, where they lived, at 3 a.m., on Monday last, to proceed by a ferry steamer to Cutch Mandvie. Deceased was said to be blind of one eye and could not use his right hand. It is supposed that he had accidentally fallen into the basin and was drowned. An open verdict was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—Shortly after the special train conveying his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and suite had steamed out of the Ghorpuri station on Monday night, an accident occurred which caused a detention of five minutes. Four natives in the employ of the Railway Company fell asleep between the parapet of the first bridge, four miles distant from the starting point and the railroad, and one of them happening to stretch his right hand on to the rails, had it cut off by the passing train. Another had his foot and ear cut off, and a third being startled by the injured men's cries, in a moment of semi-consciousness threw himself over the bridge into a basin about thirty feet below. The cries of the injured men, and of the fourth man attracted attention, and the train was stopped. The wounded men were then attended to, and sent back on a lorry to Poona, where they are now at the Sassoon Hospital. —*Deccan Herald.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind.*	N, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224

* From midnight to midnight.

A SOCIAL PEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed to Government, which you will be good enough to publish in reply to the vehement inquiries of your correspondent, K. A. M.—Yours, &c.,

B. FEROZSHAW.

11 Elphinstone Circle, Oct. 16.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th September, 1888.

To J. Nugent, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government Poona.

SIR,—On the 14th June last, I had the honour to address you, complaining of the conduct of the then Officiating Commissioner of Police regarding the defective service of the notice to certain women registered under the C. D. Act. In reply, Government in their letter No. 2512, dated the 20th July, stated that "Mr. B. Ferozhaw is informed that as Act XIV. of 1868 has ceased to be in operation in Bombay from the 1st instant, the Commissioner of Police has now no power to segregate prostitutes in any particular street, or part of the City, by proceeding under section 20 of that Act. All that the Commissioner can now do, is to prohibit, under section 14 of Act XLVIII. of 1860, the use as brothels of the houses which have been occupied for this purpose in other parts of the City since the removal of the prostitutes from Cursetjee Suklajee Street with a view to gradually bring them back to their old quarters. The Commissioner of Police has been informed to this effect."

On receiving this intimation from Government, for which I and many others are very thankful, I communicated with the Commissioner of Police on the 23rd July last, giving him a list of the brothel-houses existing in respectable localities, Chowpathy, Khetwady, Grant Road, Arthur Road, Falkland Road, Kennedy Bridge, and Gamdevi, requesting him to remove the tenants at his convenience in conformity with the wishes of Government, to which he replied on the same date, informing me that the contents have been noted.

It is now two months since the letter was addressed, and the Police authorities have not taken the least trouble to carry out the wishes of Government as expressed in their letter quoted above : on the contrary, new brothel-houses are allowed to be opened in highly respectable localities, such as Gilder Street and Belasis Road, the latter facing the Byculla Club and next door to a protestant Church.

These localities, I need hardly mention, are prominent and respectable ones, and should, I submit, on no account be allowed to be infested with women of ill-fame.

The opening of these additional brothel-houses was communicated to the Commissioner of Police by me on the 19th instant, to which he replied on the same day, informing me that "with reference to your letter of this day's date I have the honour to state that if the respectable inhabitants in the locality in which houses of ill-fame exist find their proximity a nuisance, the remedy is in their hands."

From this reply it is evident the Police authorities decline to carry out the orders of Government passed in the matter after a long and patient hearing from the public. It is hardly necessary for me to remind his Excellency that the police have acted throughout in this matter with a half-heartedness of purpose, so that the orders passed by Government on the 24th of March last were left unexecuted, until Government were compelled to take notice of their conduct in a resolution on the 1st of June last.

The public have great confidence in the sagacity and discretion of Colonel Wilson, who, if directed by Government to take an interest in the matter would, I am sure, be able to apply the proper remedy without the least trouble. If my information is correct, some of the women now residing in Cursetjee Suklajee Street intend to move again to different localities if the houses complained of are allowed to exist, as these houses are an attraction to them. If this occurs, the respectable portions of the town will again be overrun by objectionable woman as much as before any attempt was made to separate them from the respectable public.

They fear that the social nuisance might be allowed to become not only a permanent but an ever increasing nuisance when the Police authorities deliberately decline to act up to the wishes of both the Government and the public to confine the evil to its old quarters at Cursetjee Suklajee Street.

They can only trust in the strength and power of Government to vindicate its position as the protectors of the public interests in a very serious social and no less delicate matter.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) B. FEROZSHAW.

CRICKET.

ASHLEY EDEN *VS.* COORLA SWADESHI MILLS.

THE above match was played at Coorla on Sunday, the 14th instant, in the presence of a large assemblage. The captain of the Eden Club won the toss and elected to go to the wicket, and sent in first Messrs. B. R. Poonegar and S. R. Madon to face the bowling of Messrs. Jasawalla and Tata. The former team played in remarkably good form throughout the day and obtained a well-deserved round of applause from the onlookers when the score reached a hundred, Poonegar and N. D. Printer contributed 23 and 15, respectively, by patient play. Mr. A N. Mehta (the captain of the team) played a vigorous, free hitting innings of 20. Mr. Poonegar's 23, which included five 3's and three 2's represented a thoroughly well-played and brilliant compilation. The innings closed at twelve for 104. Play was resumed at 2 p.m. The captain of the Coorla team sent in first Messrs. C. N. Doctor and F. D. Major, to face the bowling of N. D. Printer and Vullubhai, but in the very first over Doctor was clean bowled by N. D. Printer, and they were all disposed of for 48 only. None of them could do anything with the bowling of N. D. Printer and Vullubhai. In the second innings Eden scored 94, of which M. B. Mistry carried out his bat for 28 runs in fine style. Now the Coorla team had to make 150 runs to win, but at the call of time they had lost two wickets for 18 runs. The following is the full score :—

THE ASHLEY EDEN CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B R Poonegar, c Tata, b Doctor	23	run out	10
S R Madon, c Makhania, b Jasawala	5	run out	14
M B Mistry, b Doctor	6	b Jasawalla	28
A N Mehta, b Doctor	20	b Doctor	12
N D Printer, b Tata	1	c Karani, b Major.	2
B N Patel, b Doctor	0	b Doctor	6
J B Lascary, b Tata	4	b Jasawalla	3
R K Doctor, c Tata, b Doctor	1	b Tata	8
Vallubhai Ramkrishna, b Tata	7	b Tata	1
B N Captain, not out	13	c Tata, b Jasawalla	0
B E Banat, b Doctor	3	not out	0
S B Turkey, b Jasawala	1	b Tata	0
Extras	7	Extras	10
Total	104	Total	94

THE COORLA SWADESHI MILLS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C N Doctor, b Printer	0	not out	5
F D Major, b Valubhai	0	b Vallubhai	6
K M Dastoor, c Mehta, b Printer	2	Did not bat	
B F Malbari, b Vallubhai	0		
J D Karani, b Valubhai	4	not out	1
R B Dordi, b Valubhai	0		
R N Jasawalla, b Printer	10	b Poonegar	4
E R Tata, b Printer	14	Did not bat	
N F Makhania, b Poonegar	0		
D D Kapadia, c Mistry, b Printer	6		
David, b Poonegar	4		
E N Vakil, not out	4		
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	48	Total	18

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE ASHLEY EDEN CLUB.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Jasawalla	70	21	3	1	50	10	4	2
N Doctor	85	28	5	6	50	35	3	3
Major	15	7	0	0	20	9	0	1
Tata	60	39	1	3	30	12	0	2
J D Karani	15	4	0	0	26	11	1	0

THE COORLA SWADESHI MILLS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
N D Printer	50	22	2	5	30	4	3	1
Vallubhai	25	6	3	4	15	11	0	0
B R Poonegar	25	15	1	2	15	2	1	1

A BANGKOK paper says that Mr. McIver, the manager of the Siam Forest Co., of which the agents and secretaries are Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Bombay, is determined to cut the Gordian knot and make a practical attempt to do something in the interests of his employers. This gentleman, who seems to work on a broad business basis, has recently paid Rs. 20,000 for thirteen Chingmai elephants. With these—and plain common sense—he yet hopes to get some timber out of the forests and down to Bangkok.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair ; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other business :—

RE AMRUTLAL MANEKLAL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order to enable him to make up his books of account. An extension for two months was granted.

RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE YELLOO GOPAL.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 900 although his salary was no more than Rs. 11 per month. His discharge was adjourned for two months with protection.

RE L. M. DA CUNHA.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 750. His monthly wages amounted to Rs. 40 only. One item in the schedule was Rs. 70 for the christening of a child. Insolvent admitted he was in debt when this money was spent. His discharge was adjourned for two months with protection.

RE VAREEM HOOSEIN.

The insolvent had incurred a heavy liability on behalf of his son for whom he stood security. His case was postponed for a fortnight for further evidence.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted a discharge:—Sulleman Dewan Shaik ; Dinker Mahadeo ; Ismail Mahomed and two others ; and Vithal Shooba Sootar.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawalla and Ramcrishna Balal Khare.

BOMBAY YARNS IN JAPAN.

THE following is Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co.'s report on the Bombay yarn trade in Yokohama for the fortnight ending the 14th September :—

SPINNING & TICKET.	No. 16's per Bale.	No. 20's per Bale.
Allance, Fish	dol. 80·50	...
do. Gilt Lion	80·00	86·00
do. Two Peacocks	82·00	86·00
Alfred, Pink Oxen and Cart.	80·00	86·00
Anglo-Indian, Shake hand	81·00	86·50
Berar, Green Lion	80·00	85·50
City of Bombay, Ring	...	90·00
do. Mule	...	87·00
Connaught, Red Factory	82·00	87·00
Dhun	...	86·25
Empress	81·00	86·50
Framjee Petit, Weaver	84·00	87·25
do. Fish	84·00	...
do. Railway	...	87·25
Gordon, Red Horse & Jockey.	83·00	86·50
" Dhobe Ghaut	82·50	86·25
Jafferalli	80·00	85·00
James Greaves	82·50	87·00
Kaiser-i-Hind	78·50	84·50
M. MacKenzie	...	84·50
Maharani	78·00	84·00
Manockjee Petit, Sun	84·50	89·00
do. Ling Ring	85·00	91·00
do. Mill	83·50	88·50
Mazagon, Red Elephant	83·50	87·00
National, Horsehead	78·00	85·00
do. Lion	80·50	85·50
do. Red & Gold Horse.	81·00	86·50
do. Red & Silver Horse.	81·50	86·00
Nicol	79·00	85·00
Nurbudda	78·00	82·50
Oriental, White Flower	84·00	86·75
do. Blue "	83·00	86·25
do. Golden Peacock	83·00	86·50
do. Krishna	82·50	86·50
do. Colaba "Boat"	83·00	86·75
Parell, Red Swan	78·00	83·00
Remington, Colaba	78·00	85·00
Ripon, Red Ticket	84·00	89·00
Sassoon, Lion	80·00	86·00
Southern India	78·00	85·00
Swadishi, Mule	...	86·00
do. Throstle	...	88·00
Victoria, Green Camel	83·00	86·50
Western India, Coach and Horses	81·00	86·25

Sundry, Counts	No. 10's	No. 12's	No. 14's	No. 18's
	$ 71·00	$ 72·00	$ 78·00	$ 84·00

Sundry, Counts	No. 22's	No. 24's	No. 20's Doubled
	$ 82·00	$ 84·00	$ 96·00

EXCHANGE :—On London is 3-1½ demand Bank Bills.
do. " Bombay 224 " " "
do- " Hongkong ½ per cent. Dis., demand Bank Bills.

REMARKS.

There has been a fair demand for Bombay Yarns during the past fortnight and quotations close firm. 16s continue scarce, but 20s are in moderate supply :—

Sales reported aggregate.

16s.	93 bales
20s.	498 "
Total	591 Bales.

English Spinnings have been in more demand, and sales reported amount to about 1,500 bales :—

THE WANTAGE COMPETITION AT POONA.

As reported in our Poona telegram on Tuesday, the Wantage Competition at the Presidency Rifle Meeting was won by the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Their success was thoroughly deserved, and it had been carefully worked for. So persevering, indeed, had the various Hyderabad teams been in preparing for the competition that a good many thousand rounds of cartridges, had been fired in practising for it—how many thousand we hesitate to say on the strength of the reports that are current. The three teams whom the Bombay Light Horse entered were by no means of equal quality, the first of them, however, made a very creditable show, riding excellently and taking their fences in capital style.

The first team to advance was the 3rd Cavalry, H.C., who rode in admirable order and scored 120 points, with 11, "bulls," 14 centres and 13 outers and returned in 10 minutes 38 sec.

The 2nd Team Bombay Light Horse were next to move out ; they returned shortly over the fixed time, having made only 10 outers.

The 2nd team, 4th Bombay Cavalry, came home with 13 "bulls," 12 centres and 17 outers in 12 min. 15 sec.

1st team, H. C. Cavalry, next went on and returned in 11 min. 34 sec. with 8 "bulls," 17 centres, and 12 outers.

The 1st team Bombay Light Horse did better service than the 2nd, having come off with 3 "bulls" 17 centres, and 11 outers in 9 min. 54 sec.

1st Team, 3rd H. C. Cavalry, followed the Bombay Light Horse, returning in 10 min. 57 sec. with 6 "bulls," 19 centres and 13 outers.

The 1st Bo. Lancers scored 4 "bulls," 18 centres and 7 outers, doing the run in 10 min. 5 sec.

1st H Cont. Cavalry did badly during the onward moves, and returned in straggling order in 12 min. 14 sec. with 10 "bulls," 12 centres and 11 outers.

The I. B. R. H. A. were next to advance ; they put 11 "bulls," 10 centres and 10 outers in 9 min. 45 sec.

The 1st Team, 3rd Bo. Cavalry, followed and reached home in 9 min. 47 sec. with 7 "bulls," 15 centres and 7 outers.

The H. Cavalry Contingent, 2nd team, scored 9 "bulls," 12 centres and 14 outers and returned in 10 min. 20 sec.

The 3rd Bo. Cavalry put up 5 "bulls," 10 centres and 9 outers. Time—10 min. 27 sec.

The 1st H. C. Cavalry had a narrow escape from being disqualified, one man having met with a nasty fall after taking the last hurdle on the return journey but the horse was captured and the rider having remounted the team were in with 5 "bulls," 16 centres and 14 outers in 10 min. 42 sec.

G-3 R A advanced in splendid order, and came back in 10 min. 7 sec. Score : 62 points.

3rd Team Bombay L. H. were disqualified owing to a spill at the 2nd hurdle.

4th Bombay Cavalry scored 6 "bulls" 12 centres and 10 outers. Time—10 min. 15 sec.

The 3rd H. C. Cavalry, who gallantly won the 1st prize, scored 13 "bulls," 14 centres and ten outers, and reached home in 10 min. 52 sec.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. CAWASJEE's cotton circular dated Hongkong September 25th states :—

Notwithstanding telegraphic advices of a weak market in India, the up-country native demand for the lower counts during the interval (17 days) has continued unabated and a good business has been done at previous rates. In Nos. 16s. and 20s. however a general decline of 50 cents may be noted as in the absence of the usual demand stocks have been greatly augmented by recent heavy arrivals, and but a small business has to be recorded in these counts. In No. 20s. the market has been quiet and with the exception of some medium spinnings which in consequence of short supplies have remained steady at quotations and dealt in to a small extent, business in superior and common threads has been almost insignificant, and values may be quoted fully 50 cents lower. Extreme rates of No. 16s. have checked consumption in almost all descriptions and business has been moderate with a concession in rates of from 50 cents per bale in special chops. The demand for Nos. 10s. and 12s. alluded to in the last report still continues, and notwithstanding heavy arrivals and hasty sellers a good business has to be recorded in these counts of previous rates, but at the close the market is quiet and enquiries confined only to cheap descriptions of medium and inferior thread in preference to good and superior at high prices. Nos 6s. and 8s. has been in full supply, but rates have been maintained and a moderate business has been done in these counts, particularly in No. 6s. Nothing doing in Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., and 44s. During the fortnight arrival 12,680 bales, sales 8,257 bales, shipment to Coast Ports 250 bales and unsold stock 12154 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1521 bales and Japan 1764 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Port reported a steady business in the lower counts at previous values, but reports from Shanghai and Japan make these markets to be more dull and depressed in consequence of large arrivals augmenting the already excessive stocks, and although values there are $1½ to $2 under the equivalent of rates values here, business has been almost insignificant.

MADRAS.

FATAL TERMINATION OF AN ACCIDENT.—Mr George Stokoe, an old man, about seventy years of age, died in the Bowring Civil Hospital. On the 29th ultimo. Mr Stokoe, while waiting at the Cantonment Railway Station for the train by which he intended to proceed to Salem, fell from the platform on to the line, sustaining severe injuries. He was immediately conveyed to Hospital with the result as stated above.—*Spectator.*

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.—On the night of Monday last the first burst of the North-East Monsoon was experienced in Cochin in a severe and marked manner. Towards evening dark clouds began to rise from the eastern horizon, which indicated a very heavy fall of rain. By eleven the flood gates of heaven were open, and the downpour was very copious. The usual accompaniments of thunder and lightning were present, but just about midnight a flash or two of the most vivid lightning roused many from their beds, and the peals of thunder that followed were simply terrific. The storm subsided shortly afterwards. It was found next morning that the lightning struck the main gate of St. Francis' Church, reducing a portion of the wood work to splinters. No other damage was done. This is the third time that the sacred edifice was struck by lightning. There must be some attraction in the building to draw the electric fluid to it, and an able electrician will be able to trace out the cause and suggest some means to avoid the repetition of such visitations. We would strongly suggest that the Church be protected by a lightning conductor which should have been done when the Church was first struck.—*Cochin Argus.*

BURMA.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—News has reached us by telegram yesterday of the death by drowning on the 30th ultimo, of Mr. Eugene de Facieu, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, a very promising young officer. The following particulars of the accident have been kindly furnished to us :—Mr. de Facieu, Lt. King, and Mr. Whiting had dined with General Steadman on board the Buccaneer at Yenangyoung. Heavy rain fell during dinner, and when at 9 p. m. the three started to return they found a freshet in the creek under the fort. Whiting returned, but Messrs King and de Facieu attempted to cross, the former on foot, the latter mounted on a pony. Mr. de Facieu went first and his horse was swept away by the force of the current. Mr. King found the current too strong and returned. Mr. de Facieu's horse came out of the stream about 100 yards down. The night was very dark, but search parties were organised to look for the body. It has not yet been recovered. Mr. de Facieu is the son of General de Facieu, formerly of the King of Burma's service in which he was also an officer. Coming down to British Burma he entered Government service, and was for several years Superintendent of the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue and Agriculture department. From this he was transferred to the office of the Commissioner of the Southern division as Superintendent, which post he left to join the Commission, having gained the esteem and good-will of all under whom he had served. Since his admission to this department of the service he has been very active in hunting dacoits, his thorough knowledge of the Burmese and their language enabling him to render great assistance in this regard. It was only about two months ago that he narrowly escaped the fate which has overtaken him. In going after dacoits, burdened with a rifle and ammunition and long boots while wading a creek, he was on the point of sinking in the mud when an attendant of his, strange to say, a former dacoit, reached out a stick to him and saved him. We would tender our respectful sympathies to his bereaved widow and the members of his family, who have thus suffered so heavy a blow by his death.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE QUEEN'S ANNUAL INCOME.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, referring to the rumour that an increased allowance will be asked for on behalf of the Prince of Wales and his family during the autumn session, points out that the Queen has an annuity drawn from the Consolidated Fund of £385,000, which is specially allotted to meet those expenses connected with her high position the partial weight of which has been transferred to the Heir Apparent. But (continues the correspondent) that is only a portion of the enormous income which good fortune and frugal habits have placed at the disposal of the head of the Royal family. The new Domesday Book discloses the fact that the Queen's private estates extend over 37,372 acres, the annual rental, even at the lately depreciated prices, being £20,733. Some years ago her Majesty, acting under the advice of Lord Sydney, purchased Claremont for the sum of £78,000, estimated at the time as being a little over half its market value. It is said to be worth to-day £150,000. The Queen also possesses property at Coburg, and the Villa Hohenlohe at Baden. As to personal property, there was the bequest of a quarter of a million left to her Majesty by Sir James Camden Nelid This will was proved in 1852, and the bequest must now have reached magnificent proportions. Then there was the property left by the Prince Consort, estimated to have reached nearly £600,000, but as this will was never proved, and so escaped probate duty, the exact amount is not known. These items are over and above the Queen's annual savings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Comdt.
B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 18, 1888.

1. The opening parade of the season will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., when the Regiment and Light Horse will parade at 5 p.m., opposite the Fort Gymkhana for a march out. Red uniform, arms, and accoutrements. Light Horse, Field drill order. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to the Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose. Special cars will be provided for Cadets.

2. There will be inspection parade of "C" Company this evening, the 18th inst., at 5-30 p.m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval. All members are particularly requested to attend.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 2690 Vol. C A Hykoop to "C" Company ; No. 2691 Vol. T. Richtsleig to "A" Company ; and No. 2692 Vol. A. C. Fialho to "F" Company.

4. The Range will be available on the 25th instant, when an Instructor will be present, and on every alternate day until further orders.

5. With reference to the weekly scale of parades published, there will be drill at the Queen's Statue for Cadets at 4 as well as 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose letters to that journal are always worth reading, sends the following extraordinary story of a recent occurrence .—

Some weeks ago, about nine o'clock in the evening, a cabman passing down the Avenue de Villiers in Paris, was hailed by a young man, accompanied by a well-dressed lady wearing a thick veil. The couple, after taking a *tour* in the Bois de Bouglogne, were driven back to the spot whence they had started. There the lady alighted. Her companion then told the cabman to go on to the Rue de l'Ourcq, but when he arrived there he found that his fare was dead. The medical examination showed that the young man had taken a strong dose of laudanum, and after a brief interval he was buried. The affair had been almost forgotten, when last week a friend of the dead man called on a police-magistrate and informed him that he had just returned from a month's sojourn in the country, and had found at his town residence a letter written by the deceased only a few hours before he committed suicide. In this missive he related that he was to have that very evening a *rendezvous* with a lady whom his friend knew ; but, as too often happened, he had not a *sou* about him. "You are not here to lend me ten *franks*," he added ; "we shall drive about for some time, and when she has left me, as I can not pay the coachman, I shall take a dose of laudanum." The strangest part of it all, however, was that a bank-note of one hundred francs had been found in one of the pockets of the overcoat of the deceased after his death. What did it all mean ? His friend was very anxious to get at the truth. He knew who the lady was who had given the *rendezvous*, and an inquiry was set on foot in the most discreet mannere possibly as she was a married woman and her husband was in a very good position. The lady gave the following account of the adventure : She had known the deceased a fortnight. They had met at a party, and he had written to her asking for an assignation, which she had agreed to grant. She knew that he was in reduced circumstances, so as a provident and charitable soul she took the bank-note with her to the *rendezvous*, and during the drive slipped it into her companion's pocket. When she read the account of his death in the newspapers she jumped at the conclusion that he had committed suicide through despair. He had begged and implored her to return his affection, and had frequently exclaimed that her refusal would be his death. "I consoled him as best I could,' she remarked, "and was painfully surprised when I learned the fatal news." This at least is the lady's version of the affair. If it be strictly veracious there has rarely been a more extraordinary misunderstanding. She agreed to the *rendezvous*, as it gave her an opportunity of putting a banknote into the young man's pocket, and he, in his turn, after declaring that he would die for love of her, poisoned himself because he had not the wherewithal to pay the cabman. Married ladies who wish to do good by stealth to interesting, but impecunious youths will be warned to adopt some less compromising step in future. To grant a *rendezvous* for the purpose of slipping a note into the pocket of a languishing Lothario looks like carrying charity to the verge of heroism. The despatch of a letter—say "from an anonymous well-wisher"—would have been the simpler course, though it would not have been half so romantic as the evening drive through the Bois de Boulogne, with the husband at his club in blissful ignorance of the "adventure."

INTERESTING WOMEN.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, writing in the October number of *Harper's Magazine*, expresses a doubt whether the educational system in America produces interesting people, particularly interesting "good society young women."

Of course, he admits, all women are interesting. It has got pretty well noised about the world that American women are, on the whole, more interesting than any others. They have a "way ;" they know how to be fascinating, to be agreeable ; they unite freedom of manner with modesty of behaviour ; they are apt to have beauty, and if they have not, they know how to make others think they have. Probably the Greek girls in their highest development under Pheidias were never so attractive as the American girls of this period ; and if we had a Pheidia who could put their charms in marble, all the antique galleries would close up and go out of business. But it must be understood that in regard to them, as to the dictionaries, it is necessary to "get the best." Not all women are equally interesting, and some of those on whom most educational money is lavished are the least so. It can be said broadly that everybody is interesting up to a certain point. There is no human being from whom the inquiring mind cannot learn something. It is so with women. Some are interesting for five minutes, some for ten, some for an hour ; some are not exhausted in a whole day ; and some (and this shows the signal leniency of Providence) are perenially entertaining, even in the presence of masculine stupidity. Of course the radical trouble of this world that there are not more people who are interesting comrades, day in and day out, for a lifetime. It is greatly to the credit of American women that so many of them have this quality, and have developed it, unprotected, in free competition with all countries which have been pouring in women without the least duty laid upon their grace or beauty.

The burden of making life agreeable, Mr. Warner proceeds, is mainly thrown upon women. Men make their business an excuse for not being entertaining, or the few who cultivate the mind (aside from the politicians, who always try to be winning) scarcely, think it worth while to contribute anything to make society bright and engaging. Now if the girls' schools and colleges, technical and other, merely add to the number of people who have practical training and knowledge without personal charm, what becomes of social life ? Ability to earn an independent living may be conceded to be important, health is indispensable, and beauty of face and form are desirable ; knowledge is priceless, and unselfish amiability is above the price of rubies ; but how shall we set a value, so far as the pleasure of living is concerned, upon the power to be interesting ? We hear a good deal about the highly educated young woman with reverence, about the emancipated young woman with fear and trembling ; but what can take the place of the interesting woman ? Anxiety is this moment agitating the minds of tens of thousands of mothers about the education of their daughters. Suppose their education should be directed to the purpose of making them interesting women, what a fascinating country America would be about the year 1893 !

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 18.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Expected Opening of Parsee Orphanage.
" 20.—Volunteer Rifle march out.
Sounderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.
" 23.—Kurrachee Ice Company.
Crawford Commission, Poona.
" 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation.
" 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
" 15.—High Court re-opens.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Volunteer Rifle marchout.
" 20.—Sounderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.
" 23.—Kurrachee Ice Company.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation.
" 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
" 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Methley Hall, 2,241 tons, Captain A Buck, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, from Marmagoa, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

THE British India steamer Canara, 1,320 tons, Captain T M Williams, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, laden with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE s s Knight Errant, 2,286 tons, Captain T J Mathews, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff (September 9), with 3,883 tons coals for the G I P R Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C McFee, from Middlesbrough (Sept. 13), arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of railway materials for the G I P Ry Co. She is consigned to her Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Shannon	2162	E. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
" Ruysdael	1355	Griffiths	H J	C. Edalji.
" Wave	1546	McCarthy	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Henzada	1344	Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Aston Hall	[illegible]	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Lycia	2104	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Knight of St. Joan	2286	J. Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Khiwa	1452	Crewe	4	P. & O. Co.
" Kashgar	1550	Speck	5	P. & O. Co.
" Manilla	2583	Macfadyen	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Bisagno	1190	Tognasso	7	F. Bozzoni.
" Indrani	2349	F. Burkell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mecca	936	L. Anderson	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Canara (s)	William	Calcutta, Oct. 5.
	Coconada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa, Oct. 15.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, Sept. 9.
	Heathfield (s)	McFee	Middlesbro', Sept. 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Antwerp.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie and Porebunder.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :
Steamer Kt. Errant, for Hull.
" Coconada, for Marmagoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
12	Shahzada s	Budd	Moulmein, Oct. 7.
13	Chindwara s	Smith	Moulmein, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

October 12.—Steamers Nuddea, Port Fairy, Madras, Tasmania, Colaba and Pallas. Ships Fare, Assaye and Pythomene. Barque Souverain.

October 13.—Steamers Bombay and Roumania. Ship Indore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—2,030 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

Lycia s—52 bales wool, C Thakersey ; 65 bales wool, C Nanji ; 30 bales wool, K Khooshal ; 9,333 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 44,441 cwts wheat, Balli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bale gunny and hemp, D Lowji ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E Pirdina ; 50 bales wool, Boss, Ashley and Co ; 900 cwts linseed, G Bharmull.

Asia s—250 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

Amana s—30,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodelier and Co ; 62 cwts gum, M Peraji ; 51 cwts gum, N Mowji ; 3 bales woolen piecegoods, J Hassanshaw ; 10 bales shawls, P Jugganath ; 6 bales shawls, B Hariram ; 2 bales shawls, R Dayaram ; 3 casks condiments, D P Batha and Co ; 13 cwts ivory, P Khooshal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wave s—650 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai ; 648 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,550 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—300 cwts myrabolums, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 28,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bryn Glas s—4,500 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts mowda seed and 1,5.0 ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co ; 75 cwts aloe fibre, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 86 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—27 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—50 bales yarn, T J Hill and Co ; 25 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 42 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—44 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, L Catchra.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Asia s—12 bales cotton, H Corji.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Quinton, Captain, 4th Bombay Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Bennett, Lieut, Bombay, Divisional Staff, off leave, from England.

OCTOBER 16.

Hogg, Lt-Col, Jacob's Horse, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Baker, Lieut, PWD Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Macdonald, Lieut, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent, on way to join, from Rajkote.

Hemming, Lieut, Bengal, RE, on privilege leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

James, Surgeon, 5th Regt, H C, to join, to Aurangabad.

OCTOBER 17.

Macdonald, 2nd Lieut, Warwick Regt, on 1st appointment, to Jubbulpore.

McKay, Surgeon Major, Bengal, to rejoin, to Leoni.

Bunny, Captain, RE, from leave, to Poona.

Sykes, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Sialkote.

James, Surgeon, 5th Regt, H C, to join, to Aurangabad.

Bennett, Lieut, Bombay, from leave, to Mhow.

Carruthers, Lt-Col, 21st Panjaub L I, from leave, to Peshawar.

Barnes, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolali.

Syme, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

Rogers, Colonel, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Nowshera.

Godfrey, Major, K O S Borderers, on duty, to Meerut.

Strachan Lt and Qr Mr Wilts Regt, on duty, to Subathu.

De Salvo, 2nd Lieut, Royal Dublin Fus, on duty, to Nasirabad.

Mason, Captain, 1st Cavalry, H C, from sick leave, to Hingoli.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received: Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

FIRE-BRICKS.—For Sale from a Consignment, at present lying in Dock, about 6,000 English White Fire-bricks. Price Rs. 11 per hundred. Apply to Mr. Macbeth, 44, Tamarind Lane.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Before ordering your 'Xmas Tree Toys elsewhere, ask any of your friends to inspect our New Goods, as ours will be to suit all classes, at all Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MIO CARO BEATO.—I was at the Grand Hotel yesterday, and was so much amused by the Bohemian Band that I think of going again to-night. Will you accompany me? Don't say no. There's a good fellow.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 48, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Profitable Business in Bombay. Present Owner leaving the country. Stock light. Purchase money about Rs. 17,000. For terms and particulars, apply to LIDBETTER & YOUNG, 10, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant, and Harmless.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—BAY ARAB, PANCH CULLIAN, 15—1½, 5 off, sound, free from vice, very fast in single harness, apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in lack enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods. twist, &c—
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases colored Lady's cloth.
1 case black Doe skin.
8 bales colored broad cloth.
2 " black union cloth.
2 cases twilled gauze flannel.
8 " colored allpacas.
5 " Sir Astley Cooper's Extract of Sarsaparilla.
9 dozen scented violet and millefleur powder.
4 dozen perfume.
On account of the concerned.
12 cases wire wove roofing substitute for glass.
1 case varnish for the above.
1 bale damaged Hessian cloth ex s.s. "Loodiana."
1 eight days' clock, with half hour strike, by French.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Worlee, near the Sluice Gates, by order of E. Freeborn, Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rajaram Tyebjee and Co., the first purchasers.

About 100 tons scrap Iron consisting of nails, nuts, screws, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, October 18, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS AT MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from C. N. Clifton, Esq. C.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., at Marine Lines, old lead pipes, brass cocks, posts, plates, firewood, &c.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY,
(In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 18, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
SMITH AND WELLDOOD'S STOVES.
THE "VICTORESS," "AIDRESS," "FORTRESS," AND OTHERS.
ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE.

Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

THIS unrivalled Stove is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, the doors being lined with tinned plate, and it is properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a value for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording full opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

The Stove is fitted with a full complement of Cooking utensils, as below.

There are four Sizes of the "VICTORESS" Cooking Stove—the No. 7, or second size, suits for Cooking every variety for a family of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 8, or third size, for twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9, for the largest households.

The top of the Stove forms an excellent Hot Plate for smoothing Irons, &c., or for a large Wash Boiler.

These Stoves are ready for immediate use without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove.

Illustrated price List can be had at the undersigned officeroom.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:
5 cwts extracted honey in 56 lbs. tins.
24 dozen tins of honey in 2 lbs. tins.
10 casks of soft soaps.
11 drums "
1 bale Melton shawls.
1 case gentlemen's and ladies boots and shoes.
1 " copying books 250, 500 and 1,000 packages.
1 " ink erasors.
20 cases Swiss condensed milk.
50 " champagne in qts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay October 18, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 97¼; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 105¼. Bar Silver is still quoted through all channels at 42⅞d. per oz.; but on Rupee Paper there was a decline of ⅛ per cent. yesterday in Fours, at £67. and an advance to the same extent in 4½ per cents. at £71. French Rentes were unchanged in Paris at 82¼. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was ⅜ per cent. higher at 3⅜, and that on 6 month's sight Indian Bank Paper had advanced ¼, say, to 3½ per cent. A press telegram states that the French Syndicate will buy Copper at 78, and sell it unconditionally at 78½. Reuter's London quotation for Braziers Copper is still £83 per ton, at which it has remained since the 5th instant, when it was put down £2 per ton.

Oil-seeds continue to improve. Linseed was strong yesterday, and Calcutta Seed was 1s. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal, and 9d. by the Cape route. Liverpool quality was also 1s. per quarter higher both by Canal and Cape; while Bombay Seed advanced 1s. 6d., say, to to 44s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was firm, and Calcutta Brown to arrive was 1s. per quarter higher. Poppy was unchanged in value. Coffee was strong at an advance of 2s. in Middling Plantation and 4s. per cwt. in Medium Mysore. The Wheat Market, on the other hand, was quiet, but quotations show no change in any description.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm again last evening; Surats steady; Sales 12,000 bales including 1,000 bales of East Indians. Spot and arrival prices were unchanged, all round. The Manchester Market was firm, and we note an advance of ⅛ in the quotation for 46s. Mule Twist; but goods come unchanged.

In New York also there was no change worth mentioning, ready Mid-Uplands being quoted as before, and January Futures one point higher at 9·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales, comparing as follows with the preceding two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts.......	55,000	55,000	56,000
Three days' do.........	148,000	157,000	148,000
Since 1st September.....	897,000	1,337,000	964,000

There has not been much doing in our local market for the Saple to-day, buta firmer feeling with regard to the new crop has been noticeable, and contracts for Bengals may be called Re. 1 per candy higher. "Good" class of this growth has been booked for December delivery, at Rs. 175, and for January, at Rs. 173 and Rs. 173½, "Fully Good" and "Fine" having been quoted at Rs. 184½ and Rs. 195, respectively. We hear that "Good" Broach, for March delivery has been offered by European sellers at Rs. 236, and something booked at the rate. "Good" Bhownuggur for May is reported to have been done between dealers at Rs. 209; "Good" Julgaum for March is quoted at Rs. 202: and a few hundred bales of New Khangaum are reported to have been contracted for March delivery, at Rs. 211½. In old stuff the only transaction which has transpired to-day is the purchase of 200 bales of Khangaum, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT.—A large business is reported again to-day, and though the market has not been as strong as it was yesterday, the tone has been steady, and prices are unaltered all round.

SEEDS.—The demand fell off a good deal to-day, checked by the advance in prices which we reported last evening, and transactions have been on only a moderate scale. The market closed steady, however, at our last quotations both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed.*

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	44	bales.
Wheat................................	21,174	cwt.
Linseed	2,035	"
Rapeseed	1,394	"
Gingelly	1,567	"

FREIGHTS are firm with a fair demand for tonnage. A November loading steamer is reported to have been re-let by the original charterers to speculators at 27s. per ton. A steamer has been fixed for Dunkirk, for February loading, and has engaged part cargo at about 25s. 9d. per ton. Business is also reported for December shipment to Antwerp and Liverpool, at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 4⅝d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for Demand, and some business has been done in Telegraphic at that quotation for this year's transfer, and a line for the early months of next year at the same rate. Three months' sight credits were quoted at 1s. 4⅝d. to 21-32d. ready, and 1-32d. lower for next year, but with even less offering on this line than in Bank Paper, and the rate afterwards became 1s. 4⅝d. ready and forward, the market closing quiet at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 4 13-32d.		per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32 d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 4⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·75¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the morning at 98¾ for Fours for cash, 98 13-16 for the next account, and 98⅞ for the end of November, and rates afterwards drooped 1-16 per cent. for account, though for Money it was unaltered. Subsequently some purchases having been made on Bank account, rates hardened a little, closing at 1-16 per cent. above the first quotations given above.

SHARES.—The limited business reported to-day has resulted in every cass where there has been any change, in lower prices, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 35 in Jevraj Balloo Mill shares at Rs. 1,030; of Rs. 30 in Queen, at Rs. 1,140; of Rs. 10 each in Framji Petit, at Rs. 600; in Khatao Makonjee, at Rs. 790; and in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 730. Alliance and City of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 600, and Rs. 1,015 respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 20 lower for the first issues at Rs. 3,250, and Rs. 5 down for the others, at Rs. 815 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	883¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		6 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	--	£100	...	--	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	680	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 18	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,830	1,830	Rs. 60	600
East India Press Co.	0	.00	1,000	Rs. 135	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 170	1,300xd
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 35	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	50	Rs. 9	4[illegible]9
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs.	62½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	375
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 35	539 535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 5	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	800	800	800	Rs. 70	320 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	4.0 1,215
Sassoon Press Co.	330	600	62	25	560
Volkart Press Co.	600	2,000	2,000	R	550

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CORFIELD—October 12, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Wilmot Corfield, of a daughter.

EVANS—October 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of Loftus Evans, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONGDON—October 13, at Dessoie, Assam, of fever, James Henry Congdon, Manager, Dessoie Estate, aged 31 years

JOHNSTON—October 11, at Calicut, Henry Lancelot Johnston, late of Mamally Coffee Works, Beypore.

LEE—October 11, at Bangalore, Cecilia, relict of the late Mr P Lee, aged 68 years.

MORAN—October 10, at Meerut, John V Moran, aged 68.

ROLLO—September 29, at Simla, of typhoid fever, Alice Lilian, and Ida Mary, on the 6th October, the dearly loved daughters of Mr and Mrs A J Rollo, aged respectively 14 years and 8 months, and 19 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

PEOPLE who have followed the correspondence which has been kept up in our columns by Messrs. Wacha and Dantra will find much that is familiar to them in the long letter on the sale of intoxicating liquors in India which Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has contributed to a Manchester paper. Mr. Caine will shortly be on his way out to India, partly as a visitor to the Allahabad Congress, and partly with a temperance mission of a somewhat novel kind. A temperance society has been started in London for the benefit of the ten per cent. of the people of India who are believed to represent the drinking public in this country. It is not clear if any direct propaganda is intended to be carried on amongst the people who are said to be falling victims in larger numbers every year to drinking habits. If such an item were to be included in the programme it would be rash to say that there is no need for it. Scarcely two years ago a very zealous temperance crusade was carried on by a native advocate amongst the backward castes in some of the Surat districts. It was started at the expense of a wealthy and well-disposed native gentleman, and for a time the preacher of temperance gathered in his harvest of converts. If anything more has been done in this direction of late it would be interesting to hear of it. That there are classes in India which would offer a promising field for the labours of earnest teachers of sobriety will not be denied, though some of the most moving pictures of the excesses of the Koli and Angri population belong rather to the past than to the present. Mr. Caine says that he and his friends have already organised branch committees in Bombay and other Indian centres with the object of collecting evidence, opposing the extension of outstills, and educating public opinion in favour of the restriction of the liquor traffic throughout India. Direct temperance teaching is not explicitly included in this programme, and apparently Mr. Caine has more faith in stopping the tap by legislative measures than by the mild persuasiveness of the teetotal platform. It is a large task which has been set before himself, even if for the present it go no farther than the collection of evidence. For, as one item in his programme reminds us, the data of the questions are very voluminous and very varied. When Mr. Caine speaks of opposing the extension of outstills he reminds us that there are only three districts in this Presidency, and those in the backward and remote talukas only that the outstill system is carried out. Here the evil, if evil there be, originates in arrangements different from those in Bengal, where the spirit farmer gets the right to put up stills and open shops in each taluka by bidding high for it. Whether the Bombay system or systems—in which, generally speaking, the payment of a fixed still-head duty, with a competition rate beyond is a leading feature—is better or worse than that in Bengal Mr. Caine does not yet venture to say. Perhaps he will have made up his mind upon that very debateable question before he leaves India for the second time. Thus far, it must be admitted, the direct evidence of the results of the Bombay systems upon the habits of the people is very scanty. We have heard of nothing quite as bad on this side as the testimony which is given from Bengal to the bad influence of the outstill system. We should be alarmed if three-fourths of the millowners of Bombay were, for example, to petition the Government as the Darjeeling tea planters have done, against the Abkari system as constituting a great public evil, involving grave injustice and injury to the local industry, and to the material and moral interests of tens of thousands of mill hands. With an active vigilant temperance association working in the city the Abkari arrangements of Bombay may be deemed to be under constant observation, but they have not yet brought themselves under any such condemnation as this. We should hesitate to anticipate the results of any inquiry into the effect upon public morals of the Abkari policy of Government in the Presidency generally; it is something to know that no such damaging testimony has yet found its way upon the record as that which has been gathered from Bengal.

So far as the question is one of evidence the Government do not, as a whole, stand well in this matter—the Bombay Government, with their strangely partial statistics, least of all. Mr. Wacha has left Mr. Caine nothing new to say upon the famous minute in which the Government of Bombay endeavoured with statistics stopping short at 1881, to prove that in 1887 the population of the districts of Ahmedabad and Surat were drinking less than they used to. But full publicity had been given to the despatch in England, and it is well that, even at the cost of painful exposure, the fashion in which the official case was made out should be exhibited at home. With the whole story before them, instead of the half story with which, but for the energy of our correspondent they would have had to content themselves, the public will have no doubt that much more is being drunk in some of the Bombay districts than was the case eight or ten years ago. The total revenue on account of country spirit and toddy has gone up from thirty-one and a half lakhs in 1876-7 to over seventy-one lakhs last year; for this year the estimate was a little under seventy-five lakhs. The statement is silent as to the quantity of spirits consumed during this time of rapid increase. But if the Ahmedabad district is taken—that which was signalled out in the despatch prepared for the Secretary of State last year in proof of the diminished consumption of liquor—it will be seen that the increase of the rates of duty in the interval does not account for more than a small part of the large growth of revenue. Thus it has been shown that whereas the Ahmedabad district consumed about forty-six thousand gallons in 1881-82—the last year which the compilers of the despatch of 1887 thought it necessary to mention—the amount rose in 1885-86 to sixty-three thousand gallons. The marvel is that having adopted a policy carefully adapted to the encouragement of the liquor traffic, the administration should be so anxious to show that the traffic is not increasing. People at home, for whose satisfaction the Government of India indited its despatch must, for example, have asked themselves why an administration like that of Bombay, after having established the minimum guaranteed revenue system in the greater part of its districts, should think it worth their while to pride themselves upon an assumed reduction in the quantity of liquor drunk in the Presidency. Their own description of the system, which prevails in all the mofussil districts except Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri, and the talukas in which the outstill system prevails, is that "the farmer guarantees a minimum amount of revenue, that is, if the amount of duty paid on the spirits issued to him from the distillery is less than the amount guaranteed, the farmer is bound to make up the deficiency by further cash payments." And, as last year's report showed, in at least one district the farmer guaranteeing under this system had to make a heavy payment to make up his minimum. Now, unless the Government are interested in defeating the essential purpose of their contracts with the farmers in the minimum guarantee districts they must be interested in the maintenance and the growth of consumption therein. The contractor has the ordinary commercial incentive to force the sale as much as he can; a small sale, though it might accord with the beneficent purpose of a Government desirous to see the public drink less, would bring upon him a pecuniary penalty equivalent to the margin between the amount of duty which he had paid on the spirits issued to him and the sum which he had guaranteed to Government. If there is a way of demonstrating that under the minimum guarantee system the interest of the Government is on the side of a diminished consumption we should like to hear what it is. On this and other points an organization desirous of enlightening public opinion will find that there is much to be said. We should have preferred that the saying of it had been left to the leaders of local opinion. The judgment of the English public on such a question as this, which is just a little too technical even for some of our cold weather tourists, may not always be as well informed as it should be. If the Indian Congress had been content with being a useful body, and had condescended to merely provincial questions, it would have found in this a fruitful subject for enlightening opinion upon. It is a provincial question, and a provincial congress could best have dealt with it. When, however, we have to choose between the peripatetic Congress which takes only "large" questions under its care, and an agitation conducted from England, we cannot say that the intervention of the English is likely to be less effective than that of the Allahabad assembly would have been. Mr. Caine must, however, ask himself why if the Congress in its present form is so powerful an instrument for the reformation of India, it should have been necessary for kindly men in London to subscribe their guineas in order that an opinion on Abkari shortcomings should be created in India.

EVEN the *St. James's Gazette*, which is not open to the imputation of being humanitarian, has been shocked by the truculence of the "Anglo-Indian," who writes to the *Times* denouncing Ayoub Khan on a charge which proves to have no foundation whatever. It was imputed to Ayoub that he and his followers had caused an outbreak of cholera at Murree by their filthy lives and habits. The Lahore paper, which first gave currency to this statement, candidly avowed that months before Ayoub arrived at Murree everybody prophesied an outbreak of cholera. The prediction was easy to make, and seeing that cholera was moving about in all the northern parts of India, there was no great temerity in hazarding the statement that it would come to Murree. That proper arrangements were not made either at Rawulpindi or at Murree for the housing or the encamping of the Sirdar's twelve hundred followers may be due to the "apathy" of the Government of India, but it cannot be imputed as a fault to the Sirdar and his people. The Foreign Office is accused of great want of knowledge of Afghans and their customs, and this deplorable ignorance is alleged to be the sole reason why the refugees were placed "in juxta-position with Europeans and Punjabi natives" without regard to the sanitary risk that was incurred. This indictment was sustained by a declaration that "in all Asia there is no race that can stuff himself (*sic !*) to the extent an Afghan can; see him at his pilau! He does not eat daintily, like a Turk, a Persian, or an Indian, but with outstretched fingers he will clutch as much as he can, and stuff his mouth full—fruits, curds, oil, meat, milk, rice, all are acceptable. The only limit to his stuffing powers is his pocket." Clearly these ravenous eaters must cause cholera wherever they settle; the question whether that disease be contagious or not has puzzled the Sheriff of Bombay; but the "Anglo-Indian," who wrote to the *Times*, felt when he enclosed a slip containing the testimony just set forth that he had conclusively proved that the advent of cholera in Murree was due to the fact that the Afghans stuffed their mouths while eating. It was added indeed that the ablutions of the Afghans are confined to a monthly visit to the hummum, and notions of conservancy do not exist amongst them. This is, no doubt, true, and it appears to be also the fact that no proper sanitary arrangements were made by the authorities for the Afghan colony. But all this about Afghan unsavouriness is made the pretext for venemous and scandalous imputations upon a Chief who, whether he be in India as a prisoner who has capitulated, or as "an honoured guest" of the Government which has reasons of its own for offering him generous and not wholly disinterested hospitality, has a claim to ordinary courtesy in the columns of the leading journal. The "Anglo-Indian" begins his letter to the indulgent Editor who prints it, with the avowed determination "to call for indignation from all Anglo-Indians, and arouse the attention of the British public to a state of affairs anything but creditable to the Government of India." In the next sentence we hear of "our defeat at Maiwand" and of "the dastardly murder of Major Maclean previous to the flight of Ayoub Khan after Sir Frederick Robert's victory." The innuendo is that Ayoub murdered poor Maclean—an allegation which has never been sustained by any evidence, and which all the circumstances negatived. Adverting to the fact that Ayoub effected his escape from Teheran where he was kept under surveillance by the Shah for a stipend of £12,000 a year paid by the Government of India, the writer proceeds: "At the time of his escape into Teheran a speedy termination to Ayoub Khan's career by a bullet of a pursuer, the hand of a discontented follower, or by hunger and privation, was considered by no means improbable, and would doubtless have been looked on as good riddance of bad rubbish, and have saved the Government of India much anxiety and expense, and it is to be regretted that the precipitation with which the preliminaries of Ayoub's surrender seems to have been agreed to did not allow events to take a more convenient course." These disgraceful words lead on to the admission in the same sentence "that no one can dispute that the decision come to by the Government of India to keep Ayoub Khan in its own charge was a wise one." Is it equally "wise" to exhibit gratuitous malevolence towards a man whom it is admittedly right and prudent to have in India as a guest of the State? If the Amir Abdul Rahman be cut off by disease or by turmoil before his sons are of an age to fill his place, there are two possible pretenders to the Afghan gadi; and one of them is undoubtedly Ayoub. With that Prince of the Dost Mahomued family at hand, we need not care much whether Ishak seeks present refuge in Bokhara and renews his old acquaintance with the Russian friends who gave him and his cousin Abdul Rahman cold welcome and a small pension some years ago. What is the use of maliciously reviving bitter and unjust accusations against Ayoub, who may one of these days be a very useful ally? If it be indeed "wise" to go to the trouble of negotiating for his residence in India rather than in Persia or Bokhara, it would not be foolish to abstain from inditing—and from publishing at absurd length—malignant and insulting libels which are sure to find their address.

THE recent irresolute resolution of the Government of India on the treatment of lepers synchronises with a short but important paper in the *Nineteenth Century* to which the writer, Mr. Edward Clifford, has given as a heading the terrible Greek synonym for leprosy "The First-born Son of Death." Mr. Clifford recently came on a tour in India, and during the six months that he spent in this country he seems to have acquired enough information about leprosy to form an adequate idea of the danger with which the community are threatened if the Government continue to regard it as an evil which they can neither subdue nor mitigate. He came to Bombay, he saw Dr. Vandyke Carter, and acquired much information of a disquieting kind. Here he learnt of an English lady who had just fallen a victim to leprosy, a ghastly confirmation of the lesson taught by Father Damien's sad experience in the Sandwich Islands, and a reminder too serious to be ignored that no class or race is proof against the infection of leprosy in a community in which the leper comes and goes at will. Mr. Clifford gives evidence, too, of the wide distribution of the disease. During his six months' tour he found lepers in almost every town and village he passed through, even where his stay was of only a few hours' duration. In one small bazaar twelve were counted. In Bombay he found a man whose hands were covered with leprosy engaged as a railway ticket-collector, and he asks, with an assumption of the communicability of disease by means of objects passed from hand to hand, "who can estimate the danger to the English and native community of many hundreds of railway tickets daily passing through this man's hands?" His conjecture that at one time or another all the copper money in use in India must pass through the hands of lepers is relevant or not accordingly as it is true or not that leprosy can be distributed with the annas and pies that pass current amongst the million in India. And this is scarcely a point upon which certainty has yet been arrived at. But that a horrible liberty is given to these poor victims of a loathsome disease; that they go in and out at will, centres and sources of infection, and that in some of the public institutions in which they are received they marry and are given in marriage, and leave behind them a tainted race—all this is known, and yet knowing it the Government of India plead some yet undemonstrated public opinion as a reason why these plague centres should not be isolated and the public protected. Mr. Clifford takes the same view of the matter that intelligent people in India are taking in increasing numbers. Have a leper asylum, he urges, at every district head-quarters. In the Bombay Presidency they exist only in Bombay itself, in Ahmedabad, Poona, and Rutnageri, and the Bengal Presidency has only two, of which one is a missionary institution. Then he recommends that the police should have power, on a surgeon's certificate, to arrest leprous persons found at large without visible means of support, and to bring them before the magistrate, who on proof given should be empowered to send the leper for detention in the asylum. Such a measure would touch only the vagrant class of lepers, who are the chief media of contagion. The Calcutta Health Society, in a recent memorial to the Bengal Government, spoke of the increasing nuisance caused by mendicant lepers in that city, and urged upon Sir Steuart Bayley that the evil, though it might be checked by executive effort, could only be effectually controlled by legislation. The time is coming when the Government must give a reasonable justification for putting lunatics under restraint, and for leaving at large, with no hindrance to the perpetuation of their unhappy race, a class at least equally dangerous to society.

THE letter which has gone in to Government from one of many victims to a nuisance to which much attention has been directed at one time and another during the past year will evoke in the public mind the conviction that something must be done. That "something," we take leave to suggest, should not be left to individuals. "The remedy is in their hands" the victims have been told. But it is a public as well as a private wrong that this nuisance should be disseminated over the city, and to leave to householders a duty which a year ago the Government held to be the duty of the police would be an injustice. It is a pity and an inexplicable thing that such frequent reference should have had to be made to Government on the matter, but for the comfort of the public it is well that the protest is being so persistently made. It used to be the policy of the Government of Bombay to keep vice as segregated as possible, and from every point of view it is important that that policy should be reverted to, and that the authorities should do their part in the matter.

THE subject of late trains on the Madras Railway has been receiving the full attention of the Agent and Manager. During the quarter ending 30th June last, 11⅞ per cent of all trains on the Madras Railway ran late, being 1⅞ per cent. more than the preceding quarter. The most unpunctual train is that between Podanur and Calicut, the running of which has been modified since. The next worse train is that between Reniguntа and Madras. This is an important train, but it is engaging the attention of the staff. It is fully expected that the scrutiny now exercised will lead to better results in time. The Agent states that the late running of the North-West Line mail from Richur, chiefly due to detention, is caused by the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railway trains at Raichur and Guntakal respectively. The Government are glad to observe that the necessity for a higher standard of punctuality is fully recognised by the Agent, and that the subject is receiving his close attention, and they remark that it will doubtless take time to rectify systematic unpunctuality only remediable through modification of time-tables.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

NAPLES, Oct. 16.

The Emperor William and King Humbert arrived here to-day, and met with a most splendid reception.

SIR MOREL MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

Dr. Bergmann denies that he is going to prosecute Sir Morel Mackenzie for libelling him in his book.

Sir Morel Mackenzie's book has been seized in Germany.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., this evening.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-morrow, the Hon Mr. Scoble will introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

General Galbraith telegraphs on the 16th that the attitude of the Hassanzais is still unsatisfactory, so at daybreak he commenced bringing forage from Palosi and nearer villages. Some Maliks of Garhi and Nawakala then came in begging for mercy.

Palosi has sent no representatives so half their village was burnt. The jirga then came in, and is now *en route* to head-quarters. General Galbraith asks that Lieutenant Cordne from Cherat may bring four hundred coolies with road-making tools, by which all the difficulties of the river route will be overcome.

The Kashmir Contingent has arrived at Chattar plain.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent with the force telegraphs as follows :—

Kaim Galli, 16th Oct.—Colonel Gatacre, accompanied by Major Elles, went to Kunhar yesterday, and returned last night at 11 p.m., having walked about thirty miles of very stiff ground. His walk was quite a feat in pedestrianism, considering the nature of the country. Major Elles is expected back to-day. General Channer's force, which returned yesterday to Karun, reports the road good as far as Makanai, but the descent from there to Kunhar was very steep, and the heat great. They reached Kunhar without opposition, but captured three prisoners and some sheep and cattle The enemy had prepared rows of boulders to hurl down on them, but the prisoners pointed out another road by which the column avoided the trap. Some shots were fired by the enemy, some of the Suffolk officers narrowly escaping being hit. A few of the enemy were killed. The column reached Karun without any casualties, when the prisoners were feasted and released. No operations are going on to-day, except road-making and surveying pending the arrival of the Akazai Jirgah. The Hassanzais have made no further advances. The Chagarzais have, as a tribe, kept their promise of neutrality up to now.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

In the prize lists issued to-day, Lance-Sergeant Clabby, Poona Volunteers, heads the Volunteers' Competition, with 28 points, being followed by Color-Sergeant Brown, same Corps, with an equal number of points. In the Rifle Gathering at 500 yards, Private Oosman Beg, 16th Bombay Infantry, stands first with 31 points, and Private Luximan Jadvoo, 17th Bombay Infantry, second, with 30. The 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers won the Musketry Cup with 334 points, the best native team being the 9th Bombay Infantry with 327. In the Rifle Gathering for natives, at 600 yards, Jamadar Ram Deen, 29th Bombay Infantry, took first prize, with 29 points, Volunteer Vaz, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, and Color-Sergeant Buckley, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, were first and second, with 30 points each. In the Kirkee Stakes, Bombardier Dickie and Corporal Jackson, Royal Horse Artillery, were first and second, with 56 and 51 points, respectively, Sergeant-Major Wark, being third, with 50. The Officers Wantage commenced shortly after 4 o'clock, and was won by the Mountain Battery, with a score of 109 points, the next being the Durham Light Infantry, with 104. The Royal Fusiliers was third with 101.

The attendance to witness the Competition was not great. This might be owing to the Army Head-quarters being absent from Poona. The Major-General Commanding the Division was present, as well as the District Staff. The band of the 16th Bombay Infantry played on the ground.

There are nine matches to close to-morrow, among which is the Army *versus* Volunteers, Commander-in-Chief's prize for natives, Champions Contest, Council Plate, second stage, and the Governors, prizes for natives. This will finish the Rifle Meeting. The prizes will be distributed by Major General Solly-Flood at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening.

PETITION FOR REDUCTION OF LICENSE FEES ON TODDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Five thousand toddy-drawers assembled at the Collector's house, at Mangalore, yesterday, and presented a petition to the Governor begging for a reduction of the license fees and reversion to the old system of sale by themselves. The Governor replied that such a petition was unusual, and reminded the petitioners that they were taxed more lightly than toddy-drawers elsewhere, and that they could recoup the enhanced fees partly from shopkeepers, and it would be unwise to strike. He promised to consider their petition with his colleagues on his return to Madras.

THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. [illegible]

The Mysore Exhibition was opened by H. H. the Maharajah yesterday. In the address presented by the Committee it was stated that over thirty thousand exhibits had been received, every taluk being represented. The Dewan replied on behalf of the Maharaja, and stated that similar exhibitions will be held in various parts of the province.

The annual meeting of the representations of the Mysore State was held to-day.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. [illegible]

The Maharaja arrived at 8-30 a.m. Mr. Ricketts, supported by members of the Exhibition Committee, conducted him to the dais, where an address was presented and read by Mr. Ricketts. The address ran as follows :—May it please your Highness,—We the present members of the Committee of the Mysore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition beg leave to approach your Highness and tender respectful thanks for the high honor your Highness has done us in consenting to open the Exhibition. It is the first of its kind held in this province. It owes its inception to your Highness and it is to your Highness's warm personal interest and encouragement its success is mainly due. The aims of an Exhibition like this are to gauge the resources of the country, stimulate agricultural and industrial pursuits by disseminating useful information and create healthy emulation, secure excellence in quality of products, enhance the value by increasing demand for them. Its educational importance may be said to consist in forming, as it were, a vast sample room where the best specimens of agricultural produce and a varied collection of arts and manufactures can be seen together. The adoption of this practical method of popular instruction will mark an era in the agricultural and industrial history of Mysore, and will bear eloquent testimony to the enlightened interest which his Highness ever evinced in the advancement of your subjects. Although the time at our disposal is too short for us to achieve the highest results, we are able to inform your Highness that every taluk in the province is represented. in one or other sections of the exhibition, while the total number of exhibits amounts to thirty thousand. We hope this Exhibition, opened under such auspices, will be the precursor of many important future exhibitions. In conclusion, we thank your Highness for receiving the address.

The Dewan, by command of his Highness, replied.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.

The Engineer to the Madras Harbour Works has prepared plans and estimates for the North-East entrance to the harbour, which the Trust Board has approved, and asked Government by wire to desire the Secretary of State to postpone the sanction of any design for the entrance, pending the receipt of the Board's proposals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. do.	6-2
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. "	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect,

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachee, at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 16.

10 p.m.	82·4

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	87·8

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and Mr. Justice Jardine are the vacation judges on the Original and Appellate Side of the High Court, respectively. On the 30th inst., their lordships will sit on the Appellate Side to dispose of urgent criminal business. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sergeant, has proceeded to the Nilgiris. Mr. Justice Bayley has gone to Madras, and will travel in that presidency during the vacation. Mr. Justice Birdwood has gone to Simla ; Mr. Justice Parsons to Mount Aboo ; while Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine will stay at Khandalla. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has gone to Surat.

AN Army Order by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief was issued yesterday as follows :—With reference to Army Order No. 455 of the 7th October, 1888, the General Court-Martial of which Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., is President, will assemble on the 29th October, 1888, instead of the 22nd as therein ordered.

THE opium revenue from seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on Bombay opium, has amounted to Rs. 4,72,80,205, which is Rs. 16,33,705 better than the estimate. Of this surplus Bengal has supplied Rs. 8,85,580 and Bombay Rs. 7,48,125.

GUJRANWALA holds the unenviable position of having been the most severely attacked by cholera of all the districts of the Province this summer, there having been some 5,000 cases in all in the district and city, with over 3,000 deaths There have been no cases now for about a fortnight.

THE following telegram has been received from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 17th October, 1888 :—

Quarantine removed on arrivals from Barns Island off Sumatra.

THERE is some likelihood of Mr. Westland being deputed on special duty when he is relieved of the Financial Ministership in November.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 15.

THE business of our week proceeds. On Thursday tennis began the day, and this time Belgaum retrieved its fallen glories. The game again stood Belgaum *vs.* Visitors, our gallant General Cox, C. B., and Captain Napier representing Belgaum, and Messrs. Dawson and Lushington, the Visitors. The scores stood in favour of Belgaum 4-6 ; 6-3 ; 6-3. I have already sent you an account of Thursday's races, so I will proceed with the Fancy Dress Ball, which was given on Thursday night at the Club. The room was prettier in its decorations than it has ever been before, thanks to the kindness and artistic taste of Mr. and Mrs. Down who spent two days working hard at it. They were assisted largely by several other ladies and gentlemen, chief among whom were Mrs. A. T. Cox, Mrs. Ansley, Miss Hartnell, Miss Eales, Major Forbes, and Mr. A. F. Johnson. Mr. Down and Captain Napier also superintended all the arrangements for the ball, and the hearty thanks of all who found it so thoroughly enjoyable are due to him and Mrs. Down for their unwearied efforts. Not a single *contretemps* occurred to mar the enjoyment—floor, supper, music—all were perfect. The dresses were, on the whole, good, though a good many represented the 19th Century only. I gave a list of the dresses, as complete as I can. None have been omitted wittingly. Amongst those whose costumes were most admired were :—Mrs. Asbury, Monte Carlo ; Miss Eales, a Shower of Silver ; Mrs. A. T. Cox, Portia ; Mrs. Murray, Gold ; Mrs. Scannel, " Sweet Girl-Graduate ; Mrs. Forbes, Amy Robsart ; Mr. A. F. Johnson, Directoire ; Mr. Sheppard, Shepherd, with a first-rate sheep ; Mr. Swayne, Pirate King ; Mr. Candy, Native Member of Council ; and Captain Little, Tinedah Mingyi.

LADIES.

Mrs Ansley	Little Miss Muffitt
Mrs Asbury	Monte Carlo
Miss Clay	White Dresden China
Miss Codrington	Poudree
Mrs A T Cox	Portia
Mrs Down	Galatea
Miss Eales	Silver Shower
Mrs A Ffrench	Little Bo-Peep
Mrs Gordon Forbes	Amy Robsart
Miss Hartnell	Gems
Mrs Lang	Poudree
Mrs Moore	Hail Columbia
Mrs Murray	Gold
Mrs Mouat	Queen of the Fairies
Mrs Nugent	Denidess
Mrs Pinhey	French Peasant
Mrs Scannell	Sweet Girl Graduate
Mrs Towers	Spelling Bee
Miss Wingate	Poudree
Mrs Woodward	Poudree
Mrs Wray	Dawn

GENTLEMEN.

Mr Anderson	Don Juan
Mr Braithwaite	Lieut. to the Pirate King.
Mr Candy	Native Member of Council, Lingayat
Mr Cloete	Garde Francais
Capt Conchman	Policeman
Mr Down	Sailor
Mr Elger	Shan
Major Evans	Monk of La Trappe
Mr Foord	Laptech
Major Gordon Forbes	Earl of Leicester
Mr Herbey	Knave of Clubs
Mr Cooke-Hurle	Forest Guard
Capt Hanwell	Wasting Flesh
Mr A F Johnson	Directoire
Mr Johnstone	Shan
Mr King	Detective
Capt Little	Tinedah Mingyi
Capt Lloyd	Burman Myooke
Mr Martindale	Jester
Capt Napier	Shan
Mr Murray	Stars and Stripes
Mr Muir	Courtdress George II
Mr E Pinhey	Portuguese Cook
Capt Prichard	Incroyable
Mr Sheppard	Shepherd
Mr Shephard	Mephistopheles
Capt Stisted	Brigand
Mr Stewart	B A
Mr Swayne	Pirate King
Mr Topham	Jeames
Mr Vallentin	Tom Jones

On Friday, the cricket match was resumed at1 a.m. between the Officers of the S. L. I. and All-Comers. The last two wickets of All-Comers carried the score from 121 to 183. Mr. Lushington carrying out his bat for 93. The All-Comers being in a minority of 193 had to follow on, and Mr. Lushington and Mr. Duthy went in to oppose the attack of Captain Napier and Mr. Braithwaite. In the latter's first over an easy catch at cover-point got rid of Duthy. Ten runs latter on, Lushington mishit a full pitch, and was caught by the long stop. Prichard was almost immediately after taken at cover-point, and Pinhey bowled four wickets for 34. Orr and Stewart did not stay long, and Murray was soon given out l-b-w, decision which did not seem to please him. (Seven for 46.) Towers and Genl. Cox then got together and made a useful stand, causing Napier to be taken off for Johnstone, who went on with lobs. In his first over Towers was stumped by Swayne, (eight for 93), and Mr. Barnes came in. The General and he collared the bowling, and at 110 Napier resumed. General Cox was missed at square leg by Elger, who made no attempt to reach the ball, and as it had been arranged to draw stumps at 4-15, All-Comers seemed like making a draw of it ; however, just five minutes before time, Napier bowled Barnes for 23, the General carrying out his bat for 46, only marred by the chance alluded to above, and the match was thus won by an innings and 57 runs. The following is the score and analysis :—

OFFICERS S. L. I.

Capt Napier, b Stewart	5
Mr Swayne, b Murray	95
Mr Fox, b Lushington	177
Capt Little, b Murray	12
Mr Braithwaite, b Prichard	17
Capt Conchman, b Lushington	14
Mr Vallentin, c Cox, b Lushington	8
Mr Cooke-Hurle, not out	12
Mr Elger, c Down, b Lushington	0
Mr Donnelly, b Murray	1
Mr Platt, b Lushington	1
Extras	34
Total	376

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Stewart	18	89	0	1
Prichard	19	58	2	1
Cox	8	42	0	0
Lushington	26-2	64	5	5
Candy	2	13	0	0
Pinhey	3	12	0	0
Towers	2	18	0	0
Murray	11	40	1	3

ALL COMERS.

Mr Towers, b Napier	2	s Swayne b Johnstone.	26
Capt Prichard, b Swayne	2	c Napier b Braithwaite	16
Mr Pinhey, b Napier	6	b Braithwaite	3
Mr Orr, s Fox b Swayne	3	b Napier	0
Mr Murray, b Napier	22	l-b-w b Braithwaite	5
Mr Lushington, not out	93	c Swayne b Napier	7
Genl Cox, l-b-w. b Napier	1	Not out	46
Mr Steward, s Fox, b Swayne	7	b Napier	4
Mr Barnes, c Sub, b Swayne	14	b Napier	23
Mr Candy, b Napier	3	Absent	0
Mr Duthy, c Donnell b Braithwaite	12	c Napier b Braithwaite	1
Extras	18	Extras	5
Total	183	Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Napier	22	71	2	5
Swayne	21	93	0	4
Braithwaite	1	0	0	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Napier	16-3	52	2	4
Braithwaite	10	39	1	4
Swagne	10	30	2	0
Johnstone	4	13	0	1

On Friday evening the final of the Ladies' Double Challenge sets was played off. Mrs. Wray and Miss Eales, who represented Belgaum, had beaten " The World." Mrs. Scannel and Mrs. Moore, two days previous, made a very bad start against Sattara, Mrs. Lang and Miss Codrington losing the first set to 2. However, they improved as they went on, and won the next two sets and the game. The score stood 2-6, 6-5, and 6-1. The game was an interesting one, and ought to be an incentive to ladies to practise more and try their strength more frequently.

On Saturday, at 8 a.m., in tennis, Ladies and Gentleman's Doubles, the ties were drawn as follows :—

Belgaum { Miss Clay / Genl Cox, CB } v. Sattara { Miss Codrington / Mr Southey }

Dharwar { Miss Scannell / Mr Dawson } v. Bombay { Mrs Lang / Mr Lushington }

Belgaum beat Sattara, 2-6 ; 6-5 ; 6-2.
Bombay beat Dharwar, 6-4 ; 2-6 ; 6-4.
Bombay beat Belgaum, 5-6 ; 6-4 ; 6-1.

The final was a hard fight for the first two sets, but Bombay won the last easily.

The third day's races were favoured with just as bright weather as the previous days.

PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Rs. 150. Distance, 1 mile ; over 5 flights. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Entrance, Rs. 10.

Mr Woolmer's, b a p, The Gift 12lb, Capt Hanwell. 1
Mr. Reves, g a p Falka, 10st Mr H B Walker 0
Mahadoo Malapa's, d c b p Khandia, 10st 5lb. Capt Prichard... 0

Time.—2 min. 12 secs.

Falka went off the course at the start, and Khandia, after the second hurdle, refused to go at all, and could not be persuaded to proceed till the race was almost won by " The Gift. " Then he started and fell at the last hurdle. At first it was feared that Captain Prichard was seriously hurt, as Khandia appeared to have fallen right on him; but in a trice he was up and remounted as soon as the horse was quieted, riding in as if nothing had happened amid the cheers of all on the stand. Captain Prichard did sustain several bruises, and walks limpingly still.

THE CHAMPION PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. Distance, ¾ mile. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Top weight not to exceed 10-7. Entrance, Rs. 16 with a starting sweep of Rs. 16.

H H Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a p Kingsley, 10st 3lb, Greenhaugh 1
Mr Reeve's b cb m Seeta, 8st 2lb, Wool 2
Col Hickman's c a p Chrome Yellow, 9st 13lb, Bowen 3
Mr McGregor's b a p Sunset, 8st, Kendal........ 0
Mr S A W S's g a p Steward, 9st 5lb, Capt Stisted.. 0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a p Happy Lad, 8st, Native 0

Time.—1 min. 26½ secs.

A very fast and close race. Sunset did not run. Kingsley first, Seeta second, Chrome Yellow third.

MATCH—Rs. 250. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Cook-Hurle's c a p Caliph, 11st 6lb. Owner...... 1
Mr Brocklehurst's c cb p Titus, 10st 6lb, Mr Braithwaite 2

Time.—63 secs.

Won by a head by Caliph. Betting 3 to 2 on Caliph.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.—Rs. 300. Distance, 1 mile. A handicap for Arabs and c.-b.s. Entrance, Rs. 16, with a starting sweep of Rs. 16.

Mr Drury's b a h Crusader, 8st 10lb, Wool 1
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 2lb, Kendall 2
Mr O Dignum's b a h Mosel, 9st 2lb, Greenhaugh ... 3
Col Hickmann and Capt Fowle's g a h Shahab, 8st 12lb, Bowen 0

Time— 1 min. 58 secs.

Won easily by Crusader, Diamond second, and Mosel, third. Betting 2 to 1 on Mosel.

THE UNITED SERVICE CUP.—Rs. 199. Distance, 7 furlongs. A handicap for all ponies 13-3 and under, the property of residents of Belgaum, that have not won on the 1st two days. Entrance, Rs. 10.

Mr McGregor's b a p Dersan, 11st 3lb, Mr. Wilkinson 1
Sir Desai of Jamboti's c a p Nasib, 11st 9lb, Mr. H B Walker 2
DeMouat's w a p Shumal, 8st 7lb, Native 0

Time.—1 min. 45 secs

Dersan first, Nasib second, Shumal third. A close race between Dersan and Nasib.

LOTTERIES.

In two lotteries of 500 tickets each.

	Rs.	Rs.
Kingsley sold for	145 and	100
Chrome Yellow	85 and	75
Seeta	90 and	60
Stewart	80 and	40
Happy Lad	40 and	30

In two lotteries of 500 tickets each.

Mosel sold for	40 and	60
Crusader	40 and	100
Diamond	135 and	85
Shahab	35 and	25

This year's races were a success from beginning to end. All arrangements were carefully thought of and carried out, and order was strictly kept right through.

DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant you say that there is not a single candidate for employment in the judicial branch of the service, and one of the most recent recruits from the Revenue side wishes to leave the Judicial Department and revert to his first love as soon as he possibly can. There is no wonder in this, and the reason is not far to seek. Civilians are, as a rule, incompetent to fill judicial posts by their scanty legal acquirements. To prove this you need not go far. I would simply ask you to compare the examination papers in the high standard, and those for the L.L. B. and H. C. pleaders. Of late men have joined this branch not because they have taste or aptitude for judicial work, but finding that promotion in the Revenue Department is very slow, they hope to get on soon in judicial line. A gentlemen, who was for fifteen years in the Revenue Department, has been lately appointed an Assistant Judge. In 1871, as a pluralist, he had charge of a District Judgeship for four months. In 1887, he was appointed an Assistant Judge, and after deciding three original cases he was at once invested with appellate powers. This is the gentleman who is to supervise the work of sub-judges of high standing, and who have long been exercising appellate powers. First-class subjudges are invested with appellate powers on account of their long judicial experience, while assistant judges are invested with similar powers, not on account of any judicial qualifications but by divine right of the service to which they belong. Some years ago a gentleman, who is now first grade District Judge, was first appointed Assistant Judge. After some time, without any special qualification, he became a good Assistant Judge. Another Assistant Judge frankly told the pleaders that before he joined the Judicial branch, he had not read Civil Procedure even, and that he had no acquaintance with judicial work. The ignorance of these men is covered by the fact that the original suits which they decide never come before the High Court. If Sir Charles Sargent will be good enough to call for the records and returns of original cases by those who have been assistant judges during the last five or ten years, his lordship will have ample ground to support his testimony which he gave before the Public Service Commission.

The present fashion of many district judges is to read the judgment of the Lower Court, pay the least attention to the arguments from the bar, and confirm it. To my mind the district courts are nothing more than costly confirming machines. This is no exaggeration. They know that the High Court does not look into the findings of facts, so when there is no apparent mistake of law, they confirm the decree of the Lower Court. The work in the judicial line is hard mental work, which recruits, having scanty stock of legal lore, find difficult to cope with. It is going into harness. I need hardly say that I bear no ill-will either to the service or to the individuals, but I could give statistic of original work done by some of the assistant judges, which would surprise you.

Oct. 16. A PLEADER.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PURVIS, commanding the Presidency District, has returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling.

THE G-2 Royal Artillery, on its departure from Bellary for England, will leave ninety-five men for the K-2 Royal Artillery coming out from England for location at Barrackpore. These men will be railed from Bellary to Madras, carried by sea to Calcutta, and railed to Barrackpore.

THE C-3 Royal Artillery, on arrival from England, will be quartered at Kirkee.

A COMPANY of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment has been sent to Barrackpore, and a company is under orders for Dum-Dum.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., in the chair. The following members were present :—Col. Merewether, Drs. Cowasji and Waters, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banaji.

DAMAGES RECOVERED FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner reported that under section 117 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, he had sanctioned the payment of Rs. 715-5-1, being the amount of decree in favour of Dinbai, wife of Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharucha, in respect of damage done to her property in Khambatta Lane. The charge was to be debited to the grant for Khetwadi house connection.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji observed that, according to the judge who had heard the case, the damage was due to the wilful negligence of Municipal employés. He hoped such a case would not occur again.

The expenditure was eventually granted.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Sanction was asked to the cost of printing a synopsis prepared by Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, of the new Municipal Act III. of 1888, to be met by the transfer of Rs. 500 to the grant for printing (Standing Committee and Corporation Establishment Budget) from savings in the fees of members of the Standing Committee.

The chairman explained that Mr. Barrow had done the work of his own motion. Mr. Barrow was the living encyclopædia of the Muncipality, and was always actuated by great zeal in the performance of his work. If they were to turn over the pages of the synopsis prepared by him, they would obtain much useful information from it.

Dr. Waters said he was glad to observe that it had been a labour of love with the Secretary, and having done it, he deserved their thanks.

The grant was then sanctioned.

CHAINING THE PRESIDENT.

The following resolution of the Corporation, passed on the motion of Major Selby, was next considered : —" That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that a chain and badge of office should be provided for the President, and that the Standing Committee are hereby directed, after making such enquiry as they deem fit, to report to the Corporation what the probable cost will be and how the money is to be obtained."

The chairman thought the matter might be postponed till Major Selby was able to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee, and throw some light on it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasji: From what we have heard of public opinion on the subject, I think it would be better if the Standing Committee did not make haste to take any action in the matter. The best course, I think, for the Standing Committee would be to advise the Corporation not to go in for a badge or chain or anything of that sort. (Laughter.) The public disapprove of all this sort of thing. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Merewether: Major Selby will tell us, I am sure, that we have the command of the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal said that Major Selby had asked him with regard to this proposal to say that Mr. Walton, who was now in England, might be requested to put himself in communication with Messrs. Wellington and Co., Waterloo Place, or Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond Street, with regard to the cost of the chain and badge for the President.

The Chairman: I think this had better be postponed.

Col. Merewether: Mr. Chairman, might I ask under what section of the Act is this cost to be incurred ?

Dr. Cowasji: I would myself give it up altogether. I propose that this matter should stand over.

Col. Merewether: I see there are two items on the paper with regard to the President. One is for a chair, at a cost of Rs. 150, and the other for a chain. Is it to be supposed that the President is to be chained down to the chair ? (Laughter.) After all these proposals to call him " Worshipful" and " Honorable" there will be no holding him. (Renewed laughter.) It is very desirable, before we go further into the question, that we should know under what section this expenditure is to be incurred.

Dr. Waters thought it objectionable to mention any names in the proposal, postponing the consideration of the question. They must simply say that the matter was postponed.

The Acting Commissioner, in answer to Colonel Merewether, asked whether the expenditure might come under the terms of the section :—" Any measure likely to promote public health, safety or convenience." (Laughter.)

Col. Merewether: Perhaps, it might come under the head of " safety." (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Some worthy gentleman might come forward to make a present of a chair and chain. (A laugh.)

Mr. Banaji: We may send this back to the Corporation, saying we do not find any authority under the Act, under which this expenditure can be incurred.

Dr. Cowasji: Perhaps, it may come under section 63 relating to optional grants—" such contribution as they think fit for any public ceremony."

Mr. Banaji: The words clearly refer to public ceremonials.

Col. Merewether: Yes, such as the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Cowasjee: Well, the question might be referred to the solicitors of the Corporation, and if we find that we cannot pay the money, well and good.

The matter was agreed to be referred to the Municipal solicitors for opinion.

ENCROACHMENTS ON MUNICIPAL LAND.

The following letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Chairman was read :—

Sir,—I have on various occasions drawn the attention of the Standing Committee to the great loss of land really belonging to the Corporation which has been encroached upon and appropriated, from time to time, by shopkeepers and others who project boards, steps, and other obstructions over the roadway. As the new Act gives increased powers for the removal of these obstructions and the restoration of the land to the roadway, I propose to begin at once to receive the powers conferred by the Act, and to clear, as far as may be, some of the streets where it is most necessary to have all the width that can be shown to belong to the Corporation. This work will have to be done with care and judgment, so that on the one hand no land property belonging to the Corporation should be overlooked, and on the other no unnecessary loss should be caused to the house-owners. In order to enable me to carry out the work satisfactorily, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to employ a special inspector for six months on Rs. 200 per mensem with one peon at Rs. 10 per mensem and one candidate at Rs. 10 to write notices, &c. his cost amounting to Rs. 220 per mensem or for six months, Rs. 1,320, can be met out of the Street Improvement Grant ; and when it is considered that the result of this action will be the addition to the roadway of hundreds of square yards of very valuable land, varying in value from, say, Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per square yard, I hope there may be no hesitation in sanctioning this proposal. The present staff are fully employed on their ordinary routine duties.—I have, &c,

F. L. CHARLES.
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. Khote was willing to see to the obstructions, but he doubted whether in cases of long usage, the Municipality would succeed in getting rid of them.

On the motion of Col. Merewether, seconded by Dr. Cowasji, the grant applied for was sanctioned.

After disposing of some other business, the Committee adjourned.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M. D., owes his fondness to the study of medicine to his widowed mother, who put pressure on him in early life to study natural history. When about a score years old he obtained the senior gold medal for surgery at the London Hospital, and also the senior gold medal for clinical medicine. He subsequently studied at Paris, Vienna, and Italy. Early in his career his speciality forced itself into notice. He published his " Use of the Laryngoscope " in 1865. and " Growths in the Larynx " in 1871. But his great work is " Diseases of the Throat and Nose," on which he was engaged twelve years, and the second volume of which appeared in 1884. In this he gave an historical account of every variety of disease affecting the throat, from the time of the Greeks to our own day. His idea of specialism in medicine is that it is simply a recognition of the natural limitation of the powers of the human mind, and a deliberate concentration of a man's best powers on a single object. Since his connection with the Emperor of Germany, Sir Morell has received professional visits from all the members of the English Royal Family. The Queen, on the occasion of his last visit to Osborne, presented him with a photograph of herself, and attached her sign manual.

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

THE case in which two Parsees have been charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Salvation Army quarters in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, was called on yesterday morning, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. The accused were Dadabhai [illegible] and Bapujee Nowrojee. They were undefended. Six other Parsees were also charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Macdermot, with disorderly behaviour outside the Fort Police Station, when the two accused were brought there, and while their case was being inquired into. The Hon. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Kapadia, and Mr. Pesikaka, appeared to defend some of the second batch of the accused. The case appears to have excited considerable interest in a certain section of the Parsee community, and a large crowd of Zoroastrians was assembled in the court. A yet larger number, who could not get admittance, patiently stood outside on the foot-path. Before proceeding with the charge, the magistrate told the police to prevent over-crowding in the room, so as to leave breathing space for those who were immediately interested in the case. It was decided first to hear the charge against the two Parsees, who were charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Salvation Army Hall.

Mr. Macdermot, Police Superintendent, stated the general facts of the case. He said, on Sunday evening, between 7 and 7-30, the two accused attended the meeting in the Salvation Army Hall, in Cawasjee Patel Street. Accused No. 1 came in while the service was being held. He was under the influence of liquor, and as he walked up staggering to the front bench and took his seat there, he attracted the attention of the congregation. Hamatsingh, who was leading the service, seeing that the man was drunk, asked him quietly to leave. But he refused to go, and had to be removed by a police jamadar using a little force. He was brought out and made over to three police sepoys who were on duty outside. Immediately afterwards the Salvationists found it necessary to remove the second accused, who, too, was drunk and disorderly. There were a great number of Parsis inside the hall, and he was told that the whole lot was very disorderly. The two accused were sent by the jemadar, in charge of three police sepoys, with orders to take them to the Inspector at the Bazaar Gate Street Station. Knowing the way in which the sepoys were treated by a large number of Parsees who followed them, they thought it safe for themselves, as well as for the accused, to call at the Fort Police Station, where they arrived at half-past seven. A crowd of Parsees had assembled outside the station on the footpath. He saw the accused were under the influence of liquor, and as he wanted to hear from some responsible police officer what the disorderly behaviour was before depriving them of their liberty, he sent for the jemadar who had ordered the arrest, and also for the inspector of the station so that a thorough and impartial investigation should be made into the matter. While he was inside the chowkey investigating the case, a stout gentleman, named Cawasjee Dubash, came there and offered to stand bail for accused No. 2. Mr. Macdermot told him that the inquiry into the case had not yet finished, and he requested him, as a favour, to sit on a chair in the verandah. He also drew his attention to the fact that the man for whom he had come to stand bail was under the influence of liquor. He then requested the Parsees who had assembled to go away. They, however, walked away a few steps and stood there. They were perfectly orderly at the time, and not anticipating anything serious, he went upstairs to have his dinner. He was not two minutes in his quarters, when he heard a great noise on the road below—" hoorio, hoorio"—and also a noise in the station. He ran downstairs, and found some of his men struggling with some Parsees on the verandah. The Parsees were rushing in every direction. He gave an order " Pakarao!" and in two minutes the whole of the accused were arrested, some on the verandah, and others immediately outside on the footpath. Shortly afterwards, some legal Parsee gentlemen, came and offered to stand bail. The superintendent added that when he was upstairs, between ten and fifteen Parsees came on to the verandah. Police constable No. 1065 A, who was on duty, went over to them and ordered them down the steps of the Court. A Parsee came up, and asked the sepoy his number. The sepoy answered " What have I done ? Have I committed any offence ?" Thereupon the Parsee caught hold of the sepoy's hand and pulled it, and used abusive language, calling him a *soor*. He insisted upon the policeman showing him his number, whereupon the karkoon rushed out and remonstrated with him for using violence. The Parsee was annoyed at this interference, and struck the karkoon. It was then that the Parsee was arrested, and he was struggling on the verandah, when Mr. Macdermot said he came upon the scene.

The first witness for the prosecution was a member of the Salvation Army who styled himself Hamatsingh. In answer to the magistrate, he said his original name was Mackintosh. He gave the following evidence :—On Sunday last we were holding a service in our quarters in Cowasji Patel Street. We were having our usual service which commenced at 7 o'clock. The hall accommodates two or three hundred people ; and the service was a public service open to everybody by public invitation. There was not a large attendance that evening. About eighty were present, and they were mostly Parsees, with a few Hindoos. I do not remember whether any Europeans were present on that day. On the occasion of the service, we were about nine or ten on the platform. Our service commences with music, and then there are prayers and addresses. The disturbance took place about the middle of the service, when an officer of the Army was making the usual address. While the address was being delivered, Dadabhais, accused No. 1, with whom I am acquainted, came up under the influence of liquor, staggering, to the front seat, and sat there. This attracted general attention. I went down the platform and civilly asked Dadabhoy to leave the hall. He refused. I then caught him by the hand, and told him to go. He got up and took his seat in the middle of the hall. I then left him and went to the platform, as I was leading the service. The effect of the disturbance was that the address was stopped, and to restore order, a hymn was sung. In the meanwhile, native police officers entered the hall, and seeing him under the influence of liquor, removed him. I did not observe whether any force was used to eject him. I afterwards came to the police station, where an inquiry was going on as to the accused's condition, and he then appeared to me, as well as the police officers, to be under the influence of liquor. As for the second accused, Bapooji, he had entered the Salvation Hall before Dadabhai. While a hymn was being sung, Bapooji stood making antics behind a stout Parsee who was himself disturbing the meeting. When Dadabhoy was being removed, Bapooji was also removed, because he was disturbing the meeting. He was removed by one of our officers. He did not go away very quickly, I think.

The Magistrate: You say he was drunk, what makes you say so ?

Witness: I say he was drunk, because I saw at the police station that he was more drunk than the first accused. He was also dancing and making antics, while he was in the hall.

Dadabhoy asked witness the following questions :—

Did you not come to me and say that I was a sinner, and that I was to go to hell ? (Laughter.) No.

And did I not tell you, " Please go away ?"—No.

Did you not charge me with being drunk and with disturbing the meeting ?—I did.

Huseph Barcilian, an Armenian, was next examined. He said he was a member of the Salvation Army, and was present at the hall on Sunday evening. By order of the last witness, he went to Dadabhoy and told him to go. He refused to go, saying, " Who are you ? I won't go." The man was put out eventually by the police. Bapooji also appeared by his appearance to be under the influence of liquor. He was dancing behind a stout Parsi who was in front of him. While Dadabhoy was being removed, Bapooji was talking very loudly to a crowd of people who had gathered around him. He refused to leave the hall, and had to be ejected by the police.

Zamankhan, a Mahomedan, belonging to the Army, and another native member of the Army, Bhagwandas Jeewa, then gave corroborative evidence.

Bala Sadoo, a police constable, who was one of the sepoys who had secured the accused and taken them to the police station, next gave evidence. He was followed by the jamadar, Kissan Singh, who said that both the accused were drunk. Bapoojee was dragged to the door by members of the Salvation Army, and handed over to the witness. They told witness not to let the accused go ; but take him to the chowkey. He did not himself observe the accused creating any disturbance, nor did he notice whether he was under the influence of liquor at the time he went in. But he afterwards found that both the accused were drunk.

Dadabhoy, in answer to the charge said the charge was false. He did go into the hall. But he was not drunk, nor did he make any disturbance. A Salvationist came to him and asked him to become a worker and "to do this and do that." (Laughter.) He said "Please go away." Whether the Salvationist took his reply as an insult or not he did not know. He caught hold of him and told him to leave. As he was about to leave, two or three Salvationists hustled him out as far as the entrance, and he was eventually handed over to the police.

Bapoojee also said that the charge was false. As he was passing by, he was attracted by the singing and went in. The first accused was put out, and then Hamatsingh came and caught hold of one of his hands and another seized another. He was ordered to be seized, and having been tied with the co-accused he was brought with indignity to the chowkey. He added that he was a sea-faring man, and had for the last twelve years been taking every day a peg of whiskey and tonic. He had taken his usual dose that evening, but had taken nothing more.

The Magistrate: Do you wish it to be placed on the records that you had taken a glass of whiskey; or will it do, if it were simply recorded that you say you were not drunk?

Bapuji: Well, you may do as you like, Sir. I am not a lawyer, but am only a poor man, and am willing to give straightforward answers. (Laughter.)

The first accused made a further statement that he was brought from the hall to the police station, under every circumstance of indignity, and that while he was locked up, police sepoy No. 683 pulled him by his right arm and broke his watch. He and the other accused were not liberated on bail by Mr. Macdermott till 12 o'clock at night. He produced the watch that was then brkoen.

The Magistrate said the case having been closed he would hear the charge against the other accused, before proceeding with his judgment.

Before giving his decision in the case his worship asked Mr. McDermott why he had not charged the accused under the Penal Code, with the more serious offence of disturbing a religious assembly.

Superintendent McDermott replied that he had merely charged them with being drunk and disorderly, as he did not wish to make more of the matter than was necessary, of course leaving it to his worship to frame any other charge he thought fit.

His worship then charged the men with having voluntarily caused disturbance to a religious assembly.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His worship remarked that the evidence left no sort of doubt in his mind that Dadabhoy had voluntarily caused a disturbance in the Salvation Army meeting, while the Salvationists were engaged in their ordinary religious worship. There did seem to him to be a difference in gravity between the conduct of Bapoojee and Dadabhoy; the former's conduct was not quite so scandalous. He did not for a moment doubt that Dadabhoy deliberately went into this assembly on Sunday evening, while it was engaged in worship, and with the deliberate intention of disturbing the congregation engaged in lawful religious service. His worship could not imagine a greater scandal than for a drunken man to go among people engaged in a religious service. The accused had only to consider what would be thought by their own community if they went into a fire temple in the same condition. The question then to be considered was whether the Salvation Army was to be the only religious community in this cosmopolitan city to have no protection. It seemed to his worship they were entitled as much as any other community to the protection of the Penal Code. He had ascertained from Mr. McDermott that there was no question of race in the matter at all, and he was of opinion that they had simply behaved as any rowdy lot did in England, and for the same reason they should be treated exactly in the same way as others were under the same circumstances. It was perfectly clear that there was a difference of opinion between the Parsees and the Salvationist just as there was with other communities, but that did not the least excuse them or any one else for conducting themselves in a way forbidden by the law. This was not the first time that there were disturbances of this sort arising out of strong feelings between Parsees and the Salvationists, as several other cases had come before the court. This, however, seemed to be a more flagrant case than usual, and had to be marked in an unusual way. His worship convicted the accused on the charge of disturbing a religious assembly, and would send them to jail without the option of a fine. Dadabhoy was sentenced to fifteen days' and Bapoojee to seven days' simple imprisonment.

The case against the seven Parsees, Bezonjee Dosabhoy and six others, who were charged with disorderly behaviour in front of the police station on the same day was then proceeded with. The Hon. P. M. Mehta and Messrs. Kapadia, Pestonjee, Bezonjee, and Dhalvi appeared for the accused.

Before evidence was led Mr. Mehta remarked that for his part he denied the charge altogether. His client, in fact, made a charge against the police of maltreatment. He intended to ask for summonses against the police after his Worship had gone into the case put forward by the prosecution.

Superintendent McDermott then applied, as the case was being made so serious, for an adjournment, in order to allow him to instruct the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case.

Mr. Mehta objected to this application, characterising it as monstrous, as the police had ample time to do what Mr. McDermott wanted now to do.

His worship thought it was desirable that the Public Prosecutor should conduct the case, though he could not but agree with Mr. Mehta in what he said. But he saw no reason why the case should not go on, and then adjourn it for the attendance of the Public Prosecutor.

Superintendent McDermott then gave his evidence, repeating what he had already stated when opening the case.

The legal gentlemen reserved their cross-examination, and his worship then remarked that it appeared to him that the charge of disorderly behaviour was rather a mild charge, and he certainly would, if the evidence was sufficient, frame one under the Penal Code.

Ganojee Ramjee, a sepoy who was at the station when the prisoners in the last case were brought there, was the next witness. He stated that about forty or fifty Parsees came up at the time and ten or fifteen entered the chowkey, witness asked them to go away when Perozshah asked him for his number. Witness asked, why he wanted it, when the accused pulled his arm, called him a *soor*, and again demanded his number. The karkoon came up and asked what the matter was, and Perozshah said he was taking witness' number. The karkoon thereupon told accused the witness wore his number on his breast and was visible to all. Perozshah then abused the karkoon, and gave him a blow on the chest. This occurred on the verandah of the chowki. The karkoon laid hold of the accused's arm. Witness could not say if any of the other accused were among those on the verandah, while Perozshah tried to escape from the karkoon. Ten or twelve other Parsees took part in the struggle, and assaulted witness and the karkoon. Two other policemen came up and interfered, and the Superintendent then came downstairs, and seeing the disturbance he ordered witness and the other sepoys to arrest the Parsees. There were then about thirty on the verandah, and when the order *pukerao* was given the Parsees ran away. Some of the accused were arrested on the steps and some on the footpath, but witness could not identify any one in particular, but he could speak to the detention of No. 4, Perozshah, who had been held by the karkoon. Witness could not state where the other accused were arrested.

Balloo Gunno, the karkoon, was next examined, and corroborated the last witness. He identified Bezonjee No. 1, as one of those who assaulted him, and stated that he arrested him on the steps as he was running away.

Further police evidence was given, but none of the witnesses identified No. 2, Manockjee Shapoorjee, and Mr. Mehta therefore asked his worship to discharge him. He stated that the lad was returning from the bandstand, and as he was passing the Police Court some one caught him by the neck and took him into the chowki. That was all. His client stated Mr. McDermott arrested him, but he denied having done so, and as none of the witnesses admitted taking him into custody, Mr. Mehta urged that in justice to him the lad should be discharged.

His worship remarked that the lad probably got into bad company accidentally, and was arrested with the others. It was a serious thing to have a disturbance in the chowki, and probably the boy was arrested with the other accused.

Mr. McDermott stated that his nephew was present at the chowki at the time, and probably had arrested Shapoorjee, but he could not identify him.

His worship said there did appear to be no one who could identify Mr. Mehta's client, and he therefore could not keep the charge hanging over him, and therefore discharged him.

The case was then adjourned till this afternoon.

SOME idea of the virulence of the late attack of cholera among the men of the King's Dragoon Guards at Rawalpindi, may be gathered, says the Lahore paper, from the fact, that the regiment lost in all, 49 men. The large majority of deaths occurred during the first three or four days of the outbreak, and the disease almost disappeared as soon as the Regiment was moved into cholera camp, which was done as soon as it was possible.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdom Road, London.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S REMINISCENCES OF LORD SALISBURY.

"OUR own Commissioner" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

At the Constantinople Conference of 1876-7, when General Ignatieff made friends with Lord Salisbury, is the incident in his career to which he most constantly refers. He speaks of his association with Lord Salisbury with genuine pride—by no means without cause; for Lord Salisbury went out to Constantinople primed with every kind of suspicion of General Ignatieff. But no sooner did he reach Constantinople, and see Ignatieff as he actually was, then he drew his suspicions to the winds, and entered into the most cordial relations with the man against whom he had come prepared to work with all his power.

According to General Ignatieff the change was brought about very simply, and in the most natural way. He met Lord Salisbury at dinner soon after his arrival, and in the course of conversation the English Plenipotentiary remarked to his Russian *vis-a-vis*, "I am told that you are a terrible man, and that you have so many spies and agents all over the East." Ignatieff replied! "It is quite true that I have many helpers. But who are they? I wish you would go into the provinces and see for yourself about my agents. Paid agents I have not; not one rouble do I need to pay for help. But you will find that every one who fights for his country, who fights for his faith, who struggles for freedom, in all these lands is my friend, is my agent, is my helper. I have thousands of these—yes, twenty thousands—and they are my strength. But you are the support of the savagery and tyranny of the Turks." Lord Salisbury did not relish the remark, but the truth of it seems to have gone home. When they met again, General Ignatieff found him still suspicious and antagonistic. "But, said he, Lord Salisbury is a labouring man, and I am a labouring man. When I saw that he was in earnest to know the truth, I put all my papers at his disposal, and gave him all the help I could in every way. 'Do not believe anything I tell you, I said to him, until you have verified it for yourself, and then you will see if I tell you the truth.' Lord Salisbury accepted the challenge, and was satisfied with the result. Genearl Ignatieff had given him a Memorandum upon the Turkish Constitution. Lord Salisbury read it, and told him that he was satisfied as to his correctness, and that the Turks had really been lying.

Hence he was not indisposed to meet General Ignatieff loyally when the latter said to him in his simple direct fashion, "Now you must make up your mind whether you are a good Christian or a good Turk. If you are decided to be a good Christian, and to support the amelioration of the lot of the Christians, then I will make your programme as my own, and support you loyally throughout; but if you are for Turkish tyranny, then I will take the Russian programme and press it with all my force. That will certainly make it much worse for the Turks." "Now," said General Ignatieff to me, "Lord Salisbury was a good Christian; so was Lady Salisbury. That was where I met them. I knew very well both his qualities and his defects. He is impulsive and vehement. I made play to have these qualities on my side rather than to have them against me, and I succeeded. But I did so only by doing exactly as I said—by supporting him faithfully and loyally. I did not mix him," said he, using a curious phrase—"Indeed I did not. I spoke the truth and acted straightly. If you look in the Protocols of the Conference you see that I always supported him. No one could be more moderate, more pacific than I. It was Sir Henry Elliot and Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Bismarck who made that Conference to fail, not either Lord Salisbury or myself."

One of General Ignatieff's reminiscences had naturally a very deep interest for me. "Lord Salisbury," said General Ignatieff, "came to me one day saying that Sir Henery Elliot had point-blank denied my statements that the Turks sold Christian slaves in the bazar of Constantinople. I replied at once to him and to Lady Salisbury, who was present, 'I will prove that I spoke true. Give me your money, and I will send to the bazar with any one whom you please to appoint, and there will I buy for Lady Salisbury a Christian girl, a Christian child, a Christian slave.' Thus challenged, Lord Salisbury did not flinch. The money was produced, and I sent off a man with their man to the bazar. In a short time they came back with the news that with the money they could buy a Christian girl of sixteen, who was held by her owner at the disposal of Lady Salisbury. It was quite true; but of course the girl was not bought. All that was necessary was to prove the fact. Lord Salisduary was very indignant."

I could not help regretting that the purchase was not completed. The presence of a comely Christian girl of sixteen in Arlington-street or Hatfield, as a brand plucked from the burning, would have been a useful object lesson for London society. But she was left to her doom, and probably was bought up by some of the Pashas whom Lord Beaconsfield was supporting against his own Plenipotentiary.

When the Conference was proceeding, a vigorous attempt was made to confine the area which was to be endowed with autonomous institutions to the north of the Balkans. General Ignatieff went at once to Lord Salisbury and said to him, "What will they say in England, where the Conference originated, in response to Mr. Gladstone's agitation against atrocities committed south of the Balkans, if the Conference only protects the Bulgarians north of the Balkans, who have not suffered, and leaves unprotected those on whom the artocities were committed?" Lord Sailsbury at once admitted the justice of this objection, and he insisted at the Conference on the extension of the autonomous institutions to all the territory inhabited by the Bulgarians. This is what is called "the big Bulgaria of San Stefano," which was in reality nothing but the precise and more scientific definition of the area which had already been marked out as Bulgarian by Lord Salisbury at the Conference. Lord Salisbury is the joint author with General Ignatieff of the Great Bulgaria, to destroy which, a year later, Lord Salisbury nearly plunged England into a Russian war.

The friendship between General Ignatieff and Lord Salisbury continued unbroken until the Conference dispersed. Neither did it appear to have undergone any strain when General Ignatieff visited England a month or two later in order to secure the adhesion of the Powers to the Protocol which was intended to prevent the outbreak of war. Why Lord Salisbury subsequently turned against General Ignatieff is one of those mysteries which will be solved when we discover how it was that he came to regard Lord Beaconsfield with reverence instead of the loathing with which that Semitic hero at one time inspired him. Many explanations are current in St. Petersburg; but that most generally received is that Count Schouvaloff, who was then the intimate friend of Lord and Lady Derby, did not hesitate to play his colleague a trick in order to play into the hands of his friend in the English Cabinet. The antagonism between Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, who were both playing for the reversion to the Conservative leadership, was very sharp, and it was intensified by a still stronger current of opposing sentiment on the part of their respective wives. Count Schouvaloff, who had allied himself with Lord and Lady Derby, drinking wine with the one and talking evangelical religion with the other, had always been hostile to General Ignatieff. He was not a little dismayed at the alliance struck up between Lord Salisbury and the Russian Ambassador, which, if it had been successful, would have practically secured the reversion of the Conservative leadership to Lord Salisbury, and have established Count Ignatieff as heir presumptive to Prince Gortschokoff. So it is asserted that by every insidious method of sap and mine he set to work to damage his rival's prestige, finding ready helpers in his allies at the English Foreign Office. Whether or not it be true, as I was told that Count Schouvaloff hinted to Lady Derby that Lord Salisbury had been hoaxed by General Ignatieff, and whether or not Lord Derby and the opponents of an energetic policy against the Porte eagerly availed themselves of the story in order to hold Lord Salisbury up to ridicule, I cannot say. All that is known is that the story was told. Lord Salisbury was laughed at and described as the gullible dupe of an accomplished deceiver, and with characteristic impulsiveness he tried to rehabilitate his reputation by opposing General Ignatieff as vehemently as he formerly supported him. The phenomenon is by no means unusual.

When General Ignatieff came to London he was received in a friendly fashion by Lord Salisbury, and he had an opportunity of meeting both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. For the former he conceived, not unnaturally, an immense regard; and a beautiful plate of Mr. Mallais's protrait is the only portrait of a non-Russian which hangs on the walls of General Ignatieff's study. It is significant of the Gladstone cult in Russia that Mr. Katkoff gave similiar distinction to the same protrait in the office of the *Moscow Gazette*. German visitors sometimes resent the unique position occupied by Mr. Gladstone's protrait; but to their expostulations General Ignatieff replies by declaring his respect for Mr. Gladstone as a true Christian and an enlightened statesman. Of Lord Beaconsfield, as is but natural, he speaks with less enthusiasm. The only thing which impressed him about the then Prime Minister was his hankering after Turkish islands. He talked even then, more than twelve months before the Anglo-Turkish Convention was signed, about occupying Cyprus; and in conversation he suggested to General Ignatieff the possibility of an understanding with Russia on the subject of the Bhosphorus, provided that England was in occupation of Mitylene. General Ignatieff did not encourage the idea; Mitylene, he said, was too near; it was only two hours' steam from the mouth of the Dardenelles. Lord Beaconsfield did not press the discussion. The negotiation for the Protoco failed, the Turks began to attack Montenegro, and the war began.

When it was drawing to a close, General Ignatieff was sent for by the Emperor. "What do you propose now?" said his Majesty. "I propose," said General Ignatieff, "as soon as the Russian armies are within sight of Constantinople, to summon the Conference which dispersed in January, and take up the work exactly where it was left off. To the Powers I would say, 'You failed at the beginning of the year because there was no force with which to beat down the Turkish resistance. Now Russia has done your work. The Turkish resistance is crushed, and 100,000 Russian soldiers are within call to execute your will.' What a splendid position we should have had! Europe would have undertaken the responsibility, but Russia would visibly and manifestly have been her *mandataire*, and Russia would have enforced whatever the Conference decided. With 100,000 Russian soldiers south of the Balkans, there would be no unnecessary delays, and a European sanction would be at once given to the work achieved by the sacrifices of Russia." "It is perfect," said the Emperor, and for a time General Ignatieff quite understood it would be adopted.

Unfortunately, however, for Europe, for Russia, and for the East, the senile jealousies of Prince Gortschakoff cone more intervened to baulk the execution of this excellent scheme. Prince Gortschakoff wished to sign the treaty which concluded the war. If the original Conference met, he would not be the Russian Plenipotentiary, and the signature would not be his, but Ignatieff's. "Some men," said Ignatieff once, in describing his own methods, "have only one object, and one road thither. I have one object, but to it I have many roads. If one is blocked, I take another. To me, object is everything; means are nothing." He therefore promptly devised a plan for enabling his original proposal to be carried out, with the addition of Prince Gortschakoff's signature. "Let the Conference be summoned at Constantinople, just as if nothing had happened since last it assembled, and then let it at once adjourn to Odessa, on the ground that in Constantinople, situated between the opposing armies, it could not deliberate in security. Then, when the adjourned meeting was held in Odessa, Prince Gortschakoff could take the position of Russian Plenipotentiary."

It was of no avail. The hot-heads who were against consulting Europe insisted upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. General Ignatieff was ordered to draw up a draft of the proposed instrument. He sat down, and in twenty-four hours in his study in St. Petersburgh he had written out the Treaty of San Stefano from first clause to last clause. He took it down to the Foreign Office, and read it over to the Ministers. They marvelled at his despatch, but unanimously approved of his proposals. "Helas, le pauvre Turque!" said M. Onou; but his sympathies were Platonic, nor were they shared by the heads of the Foreign Office. As General Ignatieff had drawn up the treaty, so it was agreed the treaty should be.

General Ignatieff went to San Stefano with the treaty in his pocket, and in due time the signatures of the Turkish Commissioners were appended to the document and Russia stumbled blindly onwards to the humiliations of the Berlin Congress—humiliations which might have been softened, if not altogether avoided, had his advice been taken in time.

A TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

AT Wandsworth Police Court on the 27th ult., James Young, a house painter, surrendered to his bail, to answer a charge of shooting Edgar Woolley, a draper's assistant who had seduced the accused's daughter.

Mr. Keith Frith in opening the case said undoubtedly the defendant was entitled to a great deal of sympathy, although he thought the magistrate would be of opinion that the accused committed a serious offence gainst the law in taking the matter of redress into his own hands. The prosecutor had been unable to attend the Court before, not only on account of bodily pain, but of mental agitation in consequence of the crime committed upon him. Mr. Keith Frith then described what occurred and asked the magistrate to say, after hearing the facts, that there had been a felonious wounding either with intent to murder or to do grievous bodily harm. Edgar Woolley, who walked lame, deposed that Miss Grace Young was in the employ of his brother, by whom he was also employed. Mr. Keith Frith: I do not wish to beat about the bush. On the first of September Miss Young was pregnant by you? Witness: She was supposed to be. Mr. Corrie Grant: Let us have a clear answer. The witness went on to say that on the 1st of September the accused called at his brother's shop and inquired if his name was Edgar Woolley? He replied, "Yes." He then said, "You know the condition of my daughter. Do you intend to marry her?" He answered, "I cannot." Young repeated the question, and he again answered, "I cannot." He then said, "You have not married the other girl, as I have been there to see." Witness did not remember making any answer to this. The accused asked him a third time if he was going to marry Miss Young, and he answered, "No." The witness continued.—He presented a revolver at my face, and I felt something strike me on the tie and pass over my shoulder. I ran upstairs directly and met his daughter on the stairs. I got half way up, when I heard a second report, and the bullet struck me on the left thigh. I made the remark, "That has got me." I went into a room and was subsequently removed to Guy's Hospital. I am still an outpatient of this institution. I have not suffered much pain, but I experience a difficulty in getting about. I did not give the prisoner into custody. Mr. Keith Frith: Have you felt able in body and mind to attend the Court before? Witness: No. Mr. Corrie Grant: Did he accused tell you that you had ruined his daughter? Witness: I think something of the kind was said. I said I was sorry for the condition in which she was. Mr. Corrie Grant: When the accused said you had ruined his daughter, did you say "Yes?" Witness: I do not recollect what I said. Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you seduce Miss Grace Young? Witness: I do not know what you mean. Mr. Corrie Grant: What? Mr. Curtis Bennett: How old are you? Witness: 30. Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you or did you not sed ce Grace Young? Witness. Explain what you mean. If you ask me straight, I will answer you. Mr. Corrie Grant said he would not press the question. Mr. Keith Frith said the question should be put in a manner which could be understood. Mr. Curtis Bennett said a man of 30 ought to understand what the counsel meant. In answer to a further question by Mr. Corrie Grant, witness said he was engaged to a young lady who was in the same condition as Miss Young. Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you seduce her? I suppose so, if I understand what you mean. When the accused was speaking to me I was standing with my hands in my pocket. Mrs. Young, the mother, had called upon me three times and asked me what I was going to do. I could not give her any decided answer. I told her on one occasion to take her daughter home and do the best she could for her. I swear that did I not tell her that I was married. I told her I could not have two wives. I have told Miss Young in a laughing manner that I was married. Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you tell her you were married before you seduced her. Witness; No. When Young was speaking to me he appeared to be suffering from excitement. Miss Young was re-called and asked by Mr. Keith Frith if she had herd her father use threats towards Woolley. She said she had not. Mr. Cruikshank, a dresser at Guy's Hospital, was called to prove the nature of the bullet wound. Mr. Curtis Bennett granted a further remand for committal, and on an application being made for bail Mr. Keith Frith offered no objection, but proceeded to say that the statements in a newspaper were such as—Mr. Corrie Grant: You have no right to make statements of that kind. Mr. Keith Frith: I am speaking to the magistrate. I am going to say that the complainant has been terrified. Mr. Corrie Grant: I object. Mr. Keith Frith: You are not before the Social Democrats now. Mr. Curtis Bennett: Upon what point are you addressing me? Mr. Keith Frith: We have no objection to bail, but I hope and trust prosecutor will not be molested. Mr. Corrie Grant: If you want a summons ask for it, but do not make an objection of this kind when bail is being asked for. Mr. Curtis Bennett requested the learned counsel to resume their seats, and accepted bail, but said it might be a question the following week.

THERE is a passage in Lord Lyndhurst's speech on the national defences (July 5, 1859) which is worth recalling in connection with the proposal of Louis Napoleon after Sedan recorded in the Emperor Frederick's "Diary":—

Persons will ask me, perhaps, whether I do not place confidence in the promises and assurances of the Emperor of the French. I leave every man to answer that question as he thinks advisible. As for myself, I answer it in this way. I will not trust the liberties of this country, its honour, and its interests to any declaration or promise of any friendly Power, or indeed of any Power whatsoever. I will rely solely upon my own power, my own resources, my own vigor, and the strength of my own right arm. I will not rely particularly upon the Emperor of the French, because from his situation, I do not think that the Emperor can rely upon himself.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

A RETIRED officer of the Italian Navy gives what may be accepted in the absence of an official statement as an authoritative account of the present condition of the strength of Italy on the sea and the quality of the ships that constitute it. In opening the chapter on "machines and engineers," the writer says that "every time that our fleet moves one may bet almost on a certainty that some ship will be obliged to leave the squadron on account of injuries more or less serious to her engines. After a cruise, a voyage, a simple manœuvre, repairs abound and multiply." On the occasion of the recent manœuvres, in fact, during the run to Naples, which was their conclusion, the Italia gave out and had to be sent in for serious repairs—a speedy fulfilment of the "Ex-Marinaio's" prediction, which the public did not fail to recognize His statements on this point will not fail to interest an English public:—

On this subject no one will deceive himself, and reflection will become painful, because it is unquestionable that in case of war the advantage will be on the side of the nation whose ships can keep the sea longest without the need of frequent repairs. More than in colossal artillery or than in insufficiently-protected hulls, the week point of our navy is in its motive power. In this respect the old ironclads are in better condition than the Italia or the Lepanto. Their engines are more solid and more simple. We see some of our merchant ships, like the North America, keep the sea the entire year, which is at least 200 days of each year of steaming, at the rate of 17 knots the hour, for days in succession; or like the Duchess of Genoa, Duke of Galliera, or Vittoria, go at the rate of 15½ knots for weeks in succession without an accident The Ortigia, whose engines are the *chif-d' œuvre* of the Orlandos, in 12 years of running has never had a serious accident. In England, France, and Germany there are many merchant steamers which for weeks together keep up a speed of 18 knots; and the most unpretending merchant steamer relies on its engines and pays its way through their trustworthiness. It is true that the condition of the engines of a merchant steamer is different from that of those of a man-of-war, but it is also true that the English navy has ironclads which are in commission for years and whose engines always work admirably, and the same may be said of the French navy, which during the long Chinese campaign merited the highest praise for the excellent working of the machinery. Our boasted speed may only be an illusion. It is true that the Lepanto and the Italia attain 18 knots, but for how long? What commander would risk driving these two colossi, the Dogali, the Tripoli, the Folgore, or the Saetta, at full speed for many hours in succession? Not one; because it is certain that to this run would succeed a condition of the engines which would bring the speed down to the *minimum* until long and difficult repairs had restored their efficiency. This is due to various causes. We tried to do too much. In England and in France they did not attempt the speed we gave our ships, but not from not knowing how; rather from care not to disturb that equilibrium between force and displacement, between power and the weight of the engines, beyond which safety and solidity diminish. It is true that the great English and French ironclads are slower than ours, but they have in return the certainty of better maintaining their speed. The first defect of our machines, designed or constructed by English houses, is in not being adjusted to the evaporating capacity of their boilers. In fact, the Italia and the Lepanto, like the Tripoli, have never been able to develop the full nominal power.

ITALIAN ENGINEERS.

Passing from the engines to the engineers, the criticism is still more stringent and significant, and, by the testimony of others than the author, is merited:—

We see in the merchant marine engineers who with engines of simple expansion and almost incessant practice employ a certain time in thoroughly learning their machines, which are, moreover, nearly all constructed on the same system. It takes time, too, to master perfectly all the auxiliary services which complete and depend upon, the engine. In the navy, on the contrary, we have most complicated and delicate machines, which must develop colossal forces; a dense, most intricate network of tubing; a great number of auxiliary machines, and, above all, an immense variety of systems and arrangements; a variety which one meets passing from ship to ship. And here we have comparatively no efficient training, for if the merchant steamer is in commission the whole year, and on the average renders 200 days of effective service in the year, rarely and only partially changing its *personnel*, in the navy, with excessive complications and an extreme variety of type, the time of commission lasts only a few months in the year and the real navigation only a few days, while the managing *personnel* is continually changing from one engine to another entirely different, and the under-engineers who go from ship to ship, have, in the entire period of active service, hardly the means of learning their business in the most elementary manner when their period of naval service expires. . . . If to the necessarily deficient quality of the mechanical staff we add that the quantity is obsolutely insufficient—that no navy has *cadres* so scanty in proportion to the number and character of the engines—we shall have a feeble general idea of our situation in regard to the working of the engines, considering that the slight importance of our mercantile marine, the state of langour and the weak development of our mechanical industries do not permit us to fall back, in case of need, on those reserves of trained men possessed by those countries in which the military marine is balanced by the mercantile, and is proportioned to the national industry.

AVAILABLE SHIPS AND OFFICERS.

In a table of the numbers of officers of all grades in the various navies of Europe, Signor Molli gives Italy the following number of officers of grades below that of admiral:—Captains, 127; lieutenants (all grades), 322; engineers (all grades), 131; as against the number in the French navy of, respectively, captains, 300; lieutenants, 1,120; engineers, 144; with 68 officers of marines against 237, and under officers and crews of 13,260 Italian against 60,631 French, including marines and artillery.

Of the ships we find ready for service seven large ironclads against eight; that France has 13 second-class ironclads against none in the Italian navy, and 29 third-class against eleven Italian, the author reckoning all ships whose speed is less than 14 knots as inefficient with the exception of those of the third-class, of which 15 French have a speed of 13 The author considers the great ships, which he calls "units of combat," and the torpedo boats as the most valuable part of the navy, and of the latter he reckons as efficient only those whose tonnage is above 85, in which the Italian strength is greatly superior to the French, Italy possessing 43 above 85 tons and 43 of 34 and 60, to which are to be added five of 125 tons just arrived from Elbing of the speed of 25 knots. The French navy contains 12 of 70 tons, six of 55, 16 of 53, and 39 of less than 40. The practical value of the torpedo boat being yet to be ascertained, this element of the greatest uncertainty in the relative power of the two navies makes any forecast impossible, but in the elements of naval warfare, of which we have a definite estimate, the author considers the French as more than twice the strength of the Italian. He is sceptical as to the value of the 100-ton guns, as too complicated in the mechanism required to work them and extremely liable to be put *hors de combat* by the accident of a shot, preferring the 22-ton gun. And, in spite of his estimate of the great ironclads, he advocates the adoption for the Italian navy of a smaller type, one corresponding to the English Orlando the other to the Spanish Reina Rejente.

The reasons for this preference are the following:—

A very serious consideration in favour of these types, and an objection to our great ironclads, is suggested by a very simple question—What will be the condition of our fleet after a naval battle? Victorious or defeated, there will, without doubt, be required many and lengthy repairs. If victorious, our great ships, if damaged, can get to Spezzia, where repairs can be best effected; defeated, it is no exaggeration to suppose that they cannot get to Spezzia, or that they will be obliged to seek a most difficult and uncertain refuge along the coast, and wait (if they are not taken by the enemy or easily destroyed) for the war to end to effect repair. This we shall see, taking account of our industries and our ports; admitting that our ships should be victorious in the first conflict, if the victory is not decisive—if we do not crush the enemy—it will be bad for us! He has in his reserves other fleets, in his manufactures and arsenals the means of repairing the damages from guns to armour-plates and gun-carriages, because the French navy, for instance, is French to the last nail; to ours, which is a mosaic of all foreign manufactures, where generally all that is national is the hand-work, our arsenals offer few resources, and still less our manufactures, and especially the parts which are most vulnerable, like the artillery, armour-plates, carriages, loading apparatus, &c., are those which cannot be made in the country.

COAST DEFENCES.

Of the action of the torpedo boats the following is interesting as anticipating the conclusions drawn from the late English manœuvres as to the effect of torpedo service on the crews:—

On the other hand, in order that the torpedo boats should do what is expected of them, they must be numerous. They demand crews and officers ready to sacrifice themselves at any moment in the chances of an attack. Military courage is not enough for the torpedo service; it demands heroism, and in the constant expectation of the supreme moment they impose on their crews such an abnormal existence, fatigues so great, that the necessity of a relief crew for each boat is recognized.

He estimates the number of boats requisite for the coast of Italy as 300, with 400 commanders and 3,000 men. He considers England and France as the only European nations which have at present efficient navies:—

Because only in France and England the national industrial resources suffice to the needs of the navy, from the great cannon and the huge machine to the least detail and the fuel. We can, with outside help, make a navy, but to keep it efficient in time of war without that help will be most difficult, perhaps impossible; therefore the country which cannot furnish its navy may resist the first attack, but will then fall into a state of evident inferiority, because it will lack the resources which its adversary possesses.

Commenting upon this account the Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Reading between the lines, it is clear that the writer, when he speaks of the enemy, has always France in mind. As against his despondent views we may set off the great probability that the war which may conceivably arise will be short, as all recent wars have been, and that in the defence of her enormous coast and the maintenance of her efficiency in her alliance Italy can count on the utmost support of her allies, whoever they may be, for in the present state of European affairs the paralysis of Italy and the destruction or capture of her fleet might be a menace to interests wider than those of the triple alliance, but to them a veritable disaster. If, therefore, the Italian navy can meet the first great demand on its resistance victoriously the chances of a second conflict will probably diminish rapidly. The interests of the general peace of Europe will hardly permit the naval power of Italy to be destroyed.

AN ENGLISH VOLUNTEER IN A NEW LIGHT.

THE French, remarks the *Globe*, are continually holding English writers up to scorn and ridicule for their ignorance of French manners and customs. This, it thinks, is not to be wondered at if they compare our limited knowledge with the intimate acquaintance of our surroundings and language displayed by the author of the following lines, which are taken from *La Vie Parisienne*. The article describes the experiences of an English volunteer and is translated a *verbatim et literatim*, retaining in italics the author's own English, where he condescends to drop into our barbarous tongue, and, of course, his improved spelling:—

"James Henri Growenor Clearing, of the firm of Clearing Bros. and Co., has felt his patriotic fibre quiver upon reading the misfortunes prophesied for England by all the carpet-knights who sit in Parliament. He has engaged himself in the 6th Royal rifle volunteers. But the son of Clearing Brothers and Co. has means. He cannot engage as a simple rifleman He has engaged as captain. Question of money. And he returns from the camp of Adelshoot, eight days under a tent. Oh! a tent impenetrable, patented And more brown than ever, more strong backed than after all the rowings of spring, more muscular than after all the crottakees of summer, more agile than after all the huntings of the autumn and winter, he descends from the station of Charing cross. In uniform! With a helmet of grey felt, with india rubber boots of five soles patented by special appointment, with a sword, with a revolver, and with the inevitable rattan in his hand. A coachman awaits him, but at the moment of telling him his home James Henri Growenor Clearing tells himself that he would do well to go to the office, to show himself to the g'vernor. And he goes Lombard-street. And there are By joe! Gracious me! Heaven! Hell! and other expressions without end. And Captain J. H. Growenor Clearing says to himself, in face of this success, that he would do well to go and see the little Annie Chapmann, the fair-haired daughter of the biscuits Chapmann, with whom he is engaged since ten years! And the hansome glides as fast as the thoroughbred can gallop. He leaves the Cite, he leaves the Strand, he leaves Regent-street; behold, him near Buckingham-gate. And the doors open. and the Gracious me! recommence. The ribbons of the caps of the maids fly on the staircase, "Quick, miss, quick!" And Annie descends, dressed more in white than ever, with the national tuft of hair on her forehead, her good fresh complexion, her good wholesome flesh, and, be it well understood, no stays. "Oh! dear me James! What is the matter?" "I return from camp." "Oh! you are soldier?" "Captain, dear Annie." "Oh! that is bad!" And James Henri Growenor finds nothing to answer. Never has his bride spoken to him in this tone. He is quite shocked and he goes away. Ah! the poor James Henri Growenor! The next morning he is quite dull Annie writes to him in a large regular hand that she regrets she cannot marry a man who is a soldier, who risks his skin, who cannot consecrate himself to the cares of a family and with many apologies she marries a pastor. James Henri Growenor Clearing has never married himself. He has bought a major's commission and is become the secretary of the League of Peace. The pastor is vice-president of the League for the Defence of the Coast of England, and Annie naturally flirts with an officer of the Coldstream Guards. She is as calm as ever."

WRITERS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

MRS. LYNN LINTON contributes to the *St. James's Gazette* one of a series of articles on the "writers of to-day and yesterday," her subject being Madame Tola Dorian, the accomplished Russian poetess. She writes:—

Philosophically, Russia is the most interesting country in Europe. Politically, things are different; and if, on the one hand, the Nihilists are wrong in their methods and terrible beyond justification, on the other the Government is more detestable, more inhuman, more tyrannical than any other extant in Europe; and he would do a deathless service to man who should destroy it as a Power. But, taking the people as a race whose intelligence is in that rapid state of growth proper to youth—a people coming by swift strides to its manhood, yet still full of the wild dreams and impossible aspirations, the exaggerations, the mistakes of inexperience and immaturity—we have subject-matter for any amount of interest in ethnological study and philosophic speculation. Naturally, intellectual vitality accompanies the political unrest of the moment; and in this vitality is a certain creative force, a certain daring originality, which is one of the characteristics of national youth. The Russian poets and romancists strike a richer chord than we older races can compass. They have a bolder touch, a more varied theme, a deeper tone. They are in the thick of the struggle—passionate, aroused; we are in the contented languor which follows on attainment. They are fighting for their inheritance; we are enjoying the fruits of ours gained long ago, when the Slav was still an infant—mute, blind, and helpless. Hence such a history as that of Mdme. Tola Dorian and such poetry as hers come into the category of logical sequence—given a certain temperament, a certain intelligence—in one born a Slav and living under Russian domination.

Tola Dorian is a woman of high birth and of, originally, fabulous wealth. Her mother was dame d'honneur to the Empress; her father was "un boyard comme il y en a quelques uns la-bas, possedant des bouts de territoire, grands comme nos departements, un peu dans tous les coins de l'Europe." When she was sixteen she was married to prince Mestchersky of twenty; and after less than three years of mistakes, awakenings, and regrets, they were divorced. She went back to her father. At eighteen, neither wife nor widow, exceedingly beautiful, her heart unsatisfied, and her ardent temperament and active intellect demanding more than the mere pleasures of society, she flung herself into politics; and she took the side of the Nihilists. Her guide and leader was Troubetskoy. She obeyed his rule and followed his inspiration as if she had had all to gain, and not all to lose, by the movement which, among other things, would abolish class distinctions and equalize social conditions. Setting the rationality of the idea aside, and saying nothing about the means too often employed, it is impossible not to venerate the purity of self sacrifice, the splendour of self-devotion, which some of these generous visionaries display—for one, as Tola Dorian. She gave herself up to her new faith as to a divine revelation, and carried to it the sacrifice of all her possessions—her wealth, here as her social status, and the personal coquetry belonging to her age and sex. Her very beauty became to her as a thing dead. It was so much of the impediment as she must throw away. She cut her beautiful hair, pared close the long luxurious nails of the wealthy *fainéante*, dressed only in coarse stuff, and took up the hard life of a workwoman in the factories; as one of her admirers says, forming proselytes, creating souls, reading the Gospels, *le livre de l'egalite par excellence*, to the females of whom she made women." But in the contest the Government conquered. Of course it did. Nihilism triumphant would not be exactly heaven on earth; and Arcadia would have to revise her constitution were these fiery souls admitted as citizens. Between the two the actual state of things is better than the potential, and society gains by the oppression of a section more than by the destruction of all law and order everywhere. This, however, was scarcely the view we could expect our enthusiastic young princess to take when, in the unequal contest between her and the Czar—her Society and the organized resources of the Government—she and hers were finally worsted. Her sister was thrown into a madhouse; her friends were banished, shot, destroyed; and she herself was disinherited and banished—forced to take refuge in France as the best asylum she could find. Here her father, who had kept his head cool and his lands intact, and who adored this beautiful young insurgent of his—she who had been so disastrous a pilot for the barque of her own fortunes—supplied her with money and kept her free from the most carking of all wordly cares. And here she married M. Dorian, a well-to-do banker, and entered into the ranks of the *haute bourgeoisie*. As princess and Nihilist both, "que diable allait elle faire dans cette galere?" That, however, is her affair, not ours; for chance makes us acquainted with as strange bedfellows as ever does misery, and the chances of the marriage market are infinite.

But Tola Dorian is not one of those whose material conditions modify their mind and nature. In Paris she is what she was in St. Petersburg, save in active application of her principles. She is ever the insurgent, believing in revolution rather than in reform—a Radical to whom the doctrine of Opportunism is accused. She was intimately *liee* with Victor Hugo, and stood by his bed side when he died, as she had watched him through his illness, after having brought a little sunshine into the waning days of his old age. After his death she collapsed, and withdrew from society altogether. Now she has come back into the daylight as a poetess of no mean order. Her "Poemes Lyriques," just printed, have in them certain splendid qualities and certain beauties of a strong and stirring kind. They burn with an inner flame, which gives the words increased vitality. In them we see how the human being thinks; how the heart suffers; how the mind is tortured with doubts and perplexed by questions which no man can answer; how the imagination reacts on itself, and by reason of sympathy with suffering creates ever new causes for that sympathy which is itself suffering. The large utterances of a youthful race give this work breadth, virility, power. Lovers whisper low in the still air of the perfumed night; heroes shout defiance to their foes in the free air of open day; in the twilight the solitary student seeks to lift from the feet of Isis that veil which no mortal yet has lifted; and ever and ever the heart of the patriot beats for her country, and the soul of the woman, weary of strife, and sick of the nothingness and hollowness of the world goes out to the great all mother Nature to find there rest and solace. The prologue by "Russie" and "France" is the key-note of the whole book, in its tenderness, its concentrated passion, its consciousness of pain, and its lofty aspiration. For a short extract, which is all we can give, there is nothing better as an illustration of Mdme. Dorian's peculiar genius.

LA RUSSIE.

J'apporte a ton amour le chant tendre et reveur
De cette Muse slave;
Qui de neige vetue, et due feu plein le cœur,
Est comme un lac d'argent ou ruisselle la lave.

Je viens pour allumer ma lampe, faible encor,
A la torche superbe
Qui des l'auble des temps luit sur le livre d'or!
Ou l'humanite s'est illustre le Verbe!

Je verserai ma seve et tout mon jeune sang
Dans tes veines lassees,
Mais que n'a su tarir le combat incessant
Que tu livras, Guerriere, aux erreurs herissees!

Fais jaillir hors des deuils, au cri de mes coursiers,
L'eclair de ton epee,
Et dans le pur torrent des polaires glaciers
Plonge de ton beau corps la vigueur retrempee!

Car mon bras patient est pret a te venger,
Mere, dans ta souffrance;
Mon cœur fort pour ton cœur n'est pas etranger;
De ton lait, de tes pleurs, je suis nourie, o France!

LA FRANCE.

Je guiderai tes pas, dans les temps qui viendront,
Vers ce haut sanctuaire,
Ou la Clarte rayone et siege sur le front
De mes fils que brula tout Ideal austere!

Et je t'eclairerai du drapeau glorieux
Qui protege l'Idee,
Comme une aigle essorante ouvrant son aile aux cieux
Y porte ses aiglons, toute d'aube inondee!

Do we not see here the influence of Swinburne? Surely. In both tone and treatment this prologue might have been a translation from some forgotten poem in the "Songs before Sunrise" It has the same "go" in it, and the same horizon. Besides these purely idealistic pieces we have some of beautiful imagery and pictorial loveliness—as "Les Faucheuses," to name only one—a poem which in a way recalls one of poor Jefferies most vivid word-pictures. Though the volume is broken up into different divisions, to secure it against monotony, and various groups of poems are classed under the headings of Adagio, Scherzo, Appassionato, Andante, and Largo, like a musical theme, the spirit is very much the same in all; and the playful one of the Scherzo is not far removed from the tender, grave, and yearning melancholy of the Andante, the fire of the Appassionato, the breadth of the Largo. It is the same heart all through—the heart of the insurgent, the Slav princess who for the sake of humanity made herself a worker in factories and an exile from her country, and who from the safe respectability of the *haute bourgeoisie* writes that expressive dirge, 'Plus cruel d'un desir plus profond qu'une angoisse.' In any case, however, this book called "Poemes Lyriques" is not one to be lightly dismissed nor superficially regarded. It is a true utterance; and whatever colour our private flag may be, it is a noble word of adherence to that which the beautiful authoress has made her own.

MR. SPURGEON ON YOUNG MEN.

AT one of the largest meetings ever held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle in support of the Southwark Young Men's Christian Association, which is doing useful work in the populous district of Newington-causeway, Mr. Spurgeon, who was received with great cheering, referred with pleasure to the fact that there was never a meeting of Christian young men without a lot of Christian young women bieng present. (Laughter.) He felt, he said, like a recruiting sergeant, as there were so many young men wanted for his Majesty. He should like to enlist them all—tall or short—and would take old men as well if they would only enlist. The point young men wanted to be brought to was to look at the early years of life as the serious part of it. They were such a long time before they looked in earnest at it, and expected to do something when they were in a better position. He remembered having to begin serious life at once. He could not imagine what he should have been at the present time if he had not been the pastor of a church when he was 16. If he had not then preached, he should not have now preached. Sins were called "wild oats," but they were an awful reaping! Don't let them ruin those blessed, soft, and quiet years between 60 and 70—the Sabbath of one's life—by the transgressions of their lives between 15 and 20. They should remember that their lives were serious because they were operating upon others as well, and that they were now shaping their destinies. Some young man said to him, "You forget, dear sir, the difficulties of life just now." Well, he believed there were many difficulties which surrounded them now which did not fall to the lot of their fathers, as there were may difficulties of their fathers that did not fall upon them. His father generally took a very cheery view of things, and noticed particularly that housekeeping was much less expensive now than in his younger days. (Laughter.) Yet they went on singing about the good old times. The good old times had not come yet—(laughter)—and he very much questioned whether those times were much better. For example, there were [illegible] days now. Had they ever been to Smithfield and seen their pastor burnt? Such things as that were not done in our days. It was by difficulties that they made headway. When it was all softness and ease what was there in it? He was once asked if he had ever seen a Quaker in the Thames. (Laughter.) Now, how should he know a Quaker in the Thames, as he would not swim in his hat. He was told he would be sure to be swimming against the stream. So they might know a Christian. He liked to swim against the stream. Dr. Busby used to take his hat off to his boys, because he did not know what they might turn out to be. He (Mr. Spurgeon) I had not got a hat to take off just then, but he [illegible] suppose he did it because he did not know what uncrowned kings there might be there that night. (Laughter and cheers.)

SPEARMEN AND GUNNERS AT SUAKIM.

A MILITARY correspondent of a London paper gives an interesting account of the progress displayed by the Soudanese Arabs in the use of modern implements of warfare. He writes: —

The world moves even in the Suakim bush. The Soudanese Arabs, who since the end of 1883 have given and taken so many hard blows in that out-throat region of Africa, have all this while been learning the art of war—that is to say, civilised warfare. Their progress may not be considerable according to the European standard, but it is surprising according to their own. The British soldier—their latest and most formidable opponent—might perhaps still hold them cheap, but he would compliment them on the rate at which they have been getting on. On the night of the 22nd ult, they surprised the Suakim people and the blue-jackets in the harbour by bringing artillery—mounted field guns—to within a distance of five or six hundred yards of the Suakim forts. Never before in the course of their history had they done that. It seems they had only two guns, but the innovation of the thing is the interesting point. Unluckily for themselves, but luckily for the people of Suakim, the shells from the Arab guns create more noise than destruction. They appear to be fired off with fair accuracy; at any rate, they have been dropping about in places where if they exploded they would play mischief. But they don't explode. The explosive stuff inside them must, says one account, have "deteriorated." Well that it has. When the present stage in Eastern Soudanese history began, at the end of 1883, when Hicks's army was destroyed, and communications between Suakim and the Red Sea cut off, the Arab warriors in the Suakim region had no offensive weapons (worth speaking of) save their spears. Many of them carried swords, still more of them knives; but the common weapon, the tribal weapon, was the spear—a formidable weapon, often exceeding six feet in length, and armed with a blade three or four inches wide. With the spear it was that the Arabs destroyed Baker's force—a force armed with Remington rifles, Krupp guns, and machine-guns. At the next fight (General Graham's El Teb) they tried their prentice-hands with the Remingtons, of which two or three weeks before they had relieved Baker's ill-fated fellaheen. But they promptly and wisely dropped them, and took to their spears. Exactly the same thing happened a few days subsequently, at the battle of Tamai. In the interval between Baker's fight at El Teb and General Graham's on the same spot the Arabs did use rifles—the captured rifles—pretty much as they are doing now. Coming close up to Suakim they used to fire into the town and camp at night. At random of course. But sometimes the bullets fell where they were not wanted—as once, for example, in General Baker's tent, where a shot passed within a foot or two of his Excellency's nose. An attack on the town was expected then, as —according to telegraphic reports—it is expected now. At that time, the spearmen, having demonstrated during the night, used to draw off in the day time to the bush and the hilly places of Hasheem and Handoub. But now they have changed all that. Instead of retiring when daylight comes, they take to their trenches. The semi-nude spearman seems to have been "evoluted," not only into a gunner, but into an engineer besides. He has brought close up to Suakim his "three arms of the service"—horse, foot, artillery—as if he were a Christian. He is growing scientific. He takes stock of his friend the enemy. He is not to be drawn out of his hole by a cavalry reconnaissance. He will have to be blown out of it. He is an interesting figure, this wild, handsome child of the desert—looking, in his brown, naked skin, like a bronze Apollo. With his miraculously acute eyesight he might make a crack gunner and rifleman if he were properly trained.

An illustration from Anglo-Indian army experience shows how good a shot the Soudanse spearman is capable of becoming. We refer to comparative tests of marksmanship between English troops and sepoys. The Englishmen's "beer" is sometimes blamed; but whatever the reason may be, the non-drinking sepoy often comes off first best. Similar results would follow if some day Italy or England should turn the Soudanese warrior into a sepoy. Of course, native Egypt will never turn him into one. Native Egypt would be much more likely to suffer from him—if none else enterposed. If only Egyptians held Suakim and the few fortlets which enclose it, the Arabs might be camping inside the place this very night. The English bluejackets in the harbour—these are the gentlemen of whom the Arab, whether spearman or gunner, entertains a healthy dread. "Black Irregulars," say the telegrams, are being enrolled in the town. These are the Blacks who do the wood-cutting for the population of Suakim. They drive a risky trade in these times, for the cutters have to fetch their wood from "the bush," which becomes rather dense and high, a couple of miles or so outside the town. Five of them have been already killed ("scuppered" is the local word) by the Arabs. Now, the African Black—the pure, unadulterated negro—has in him the makings of a first-rate soldier. He is a nigger Goorkha, but he must be trained; and it is rather disquieting to read messages which appear to imply that the townfolk are feeling all the more secure because a plucky English sergeant major is raising an "irregular" force of town Blacks. General Baker's army was largely composed of a scratch lot of Blacks swept in from the towns, and villages of Lower Egypt, and the Blackss though they fought, came to grief. As for the Egyptian defenders of Suakim, they will do well enough so long as they are inside entrenchments, and the Arabs are outside them, but if it be deemed advisable to punish this act of Arab aggression by a march out into the bush—to Handoub, or Hasheen, or Tamai—the Egyptians are hardly the men to be entrusted with the duty. Better men are wanted, and even a small number of them could punish the Arabs severely. The Arabs have waxed bold because the defence of Suakim is almost entirely Egyptian. Eight days ago the half-naked savages performed their first spell of engineering by throwing up earth works, of a sort. Two nights later, they successfully defied H.M.'s ship Gannet and the fort to dislodge them. Next night they advanced to within five hundred yards of the forts. On Tuesday, 25th ult. they came close up to the water fort and fired its "enclosure." This enclosure is what is known as a zareeba, a square rampart of prickly bush, which an enemy cannot rush through, though he may—as he did on Tuesday night—set it ablaze. The town of Suakim lies between the sea and the ring of forts—one of which guards the wells from which the town derives its water supply. Again, the town itself is divided into two; part of it, called El Gef, lying on the mainland, and the other part being situated on an island which Gordon's Causeway connects with El Gef. In the island, which is covered with lofty houses of white coral—some of them very picturesque—dwell the Europeans and the richer natives. The island is, of course, safe from attack, for a gun or two would shatter any force approaching by the causeway. It is satisfactory to learn—or, at any rate, to infer from the brief particulars transmitted to this country—that the shore population are not in the least demoralised by this sudden exhibition of Arab energy. It was very different at the end of 1883, when the Hadendowa tribe rose up, and in February, 1884, when the fate of Baker's force became known. They have learnt some things in the interval, those black Nubians and brown-skinned folk that dwell in El Gef. They were in mortal fright when the first shells which they heard in their lives went screaming from the ships over the town, out into the bush where the first "rebel" Arabs were prowling. They are a quiet people, and would gladly live at peace with those ferocious persons outside.

A SCOTTISH journalist, who has seen a good deal of war and trouble on the Indian frontier and in Africa, is rather astonished to find some of the heroes of his acquaintance otherwise employed. Mr. Macdonald writes: The Vandeleur evictions are about to recommence, and the same imposing force of troops is to be present. Here is a significant contrast: One of the Hussar officers at the evictions—Captain Pirie—I saw last at Suakim after the battle of Tamai. He was getting details ready for a cavalry dash across the desert to Berber—a movement which, had it been carried out, would have saved Khartoum. Fancy the change from campaigning in the Soudan to campaigning in county Clare! I came across another officer whom I last saw in India, after his return with the survivors of the battle of Maiwand; another descent from the sublime in war! Colonel Turner himself, who directed the evictions, was the officer who safely sent homewards to Egypt the refugees—thousands of them—from Dongola, on the Upper Nile. Queer work for the redcoats—protecting baton-men in their rush upon peasants who defend their father's homes with weapons no more deadly than their bare fists. And this sort of warfare is to be resumed on the Vandeleur lands.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially ware the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottle by all Chemists.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE LITERARY ALBUM gives the CREAM of current English Periodical Literature.

THE LITERARY ALBUM is welcome in every house

THE LITERARY ALBUM is a HAPPY companion to the Student, the Scholar, and the General Reader alike.

THE LITERARY ALBUM suits EVERY taste and age.

THE LITERARY ALBUM is the CHEAPEST Journal of its kind.

THE LITERARY ALBUM has a COMPREHENSIVE object.

THE LITERARY ALBUM reproduces JUDICIOUSLY Chosen Extracts, Scientific, Philosophical, Literary, Political, Religious and Social from all the BEST Periodicals of the day.

Annual Subscriptions, Rs. 3. Postage Ans. 6 (in advance.) All back numbers are available. Apply to the

MANAGER,
THE LITERARY ALBUM
Tardeo, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves witt this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NOTICES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,
8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations-Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of arbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloacœ Maximœ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN'S—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie o Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

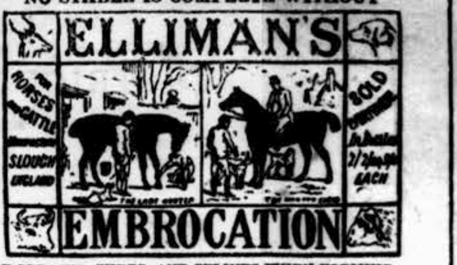
CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudeya Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volumes.
Index.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

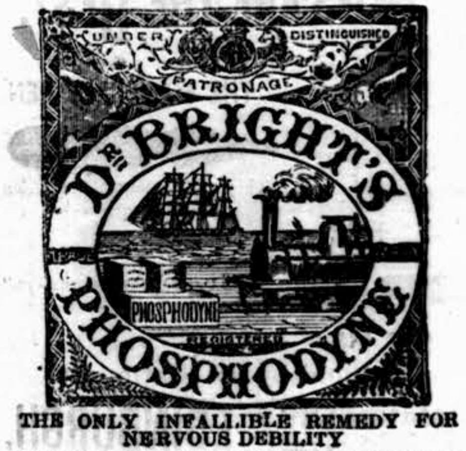
PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Unsafe Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use [illegible] accompany each package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—[illegible] & Co. [illegible] Pieper & Co.; Gillan & Co.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

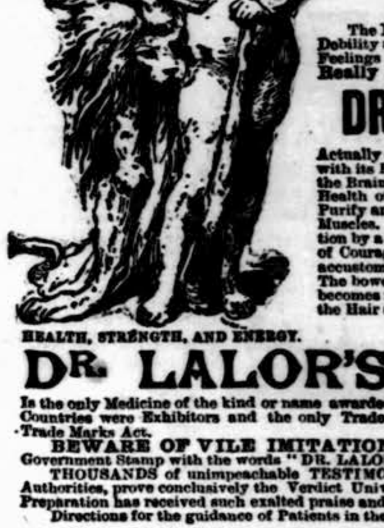
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.



HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. R. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91. Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

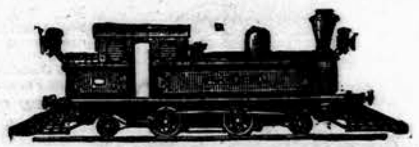
DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
MANUFACTURER
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s. 6d.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
MINING WORKS
MANCHESTER.
FILTERS

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

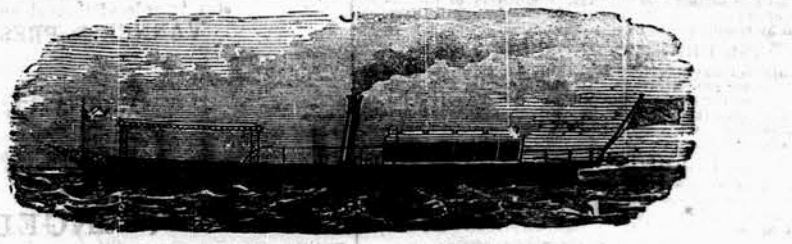
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD;
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician. Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

H. J. M. MELLOR,
MAKER OF
CIRCULAR
HOSIERY MACHINERY

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.
Winding Engines, &c.
LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

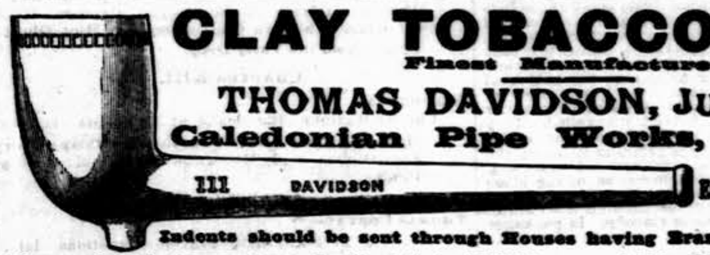
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TO MESSMEN!—For general use, or merely as a standby, you will find that **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" **COFFEE ESSENCES** are very useful, as a cup or a gallon can be made in a minute, without trouble or waste. They are now largely used in England and the Colonies. Trade mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also makers of the celebrated Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES
Finest Manufactured.
THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 8 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the *Liver,* they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human-machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c. these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"11, Newington-green London, N., May 18, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS,
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.